# The Literary Digest

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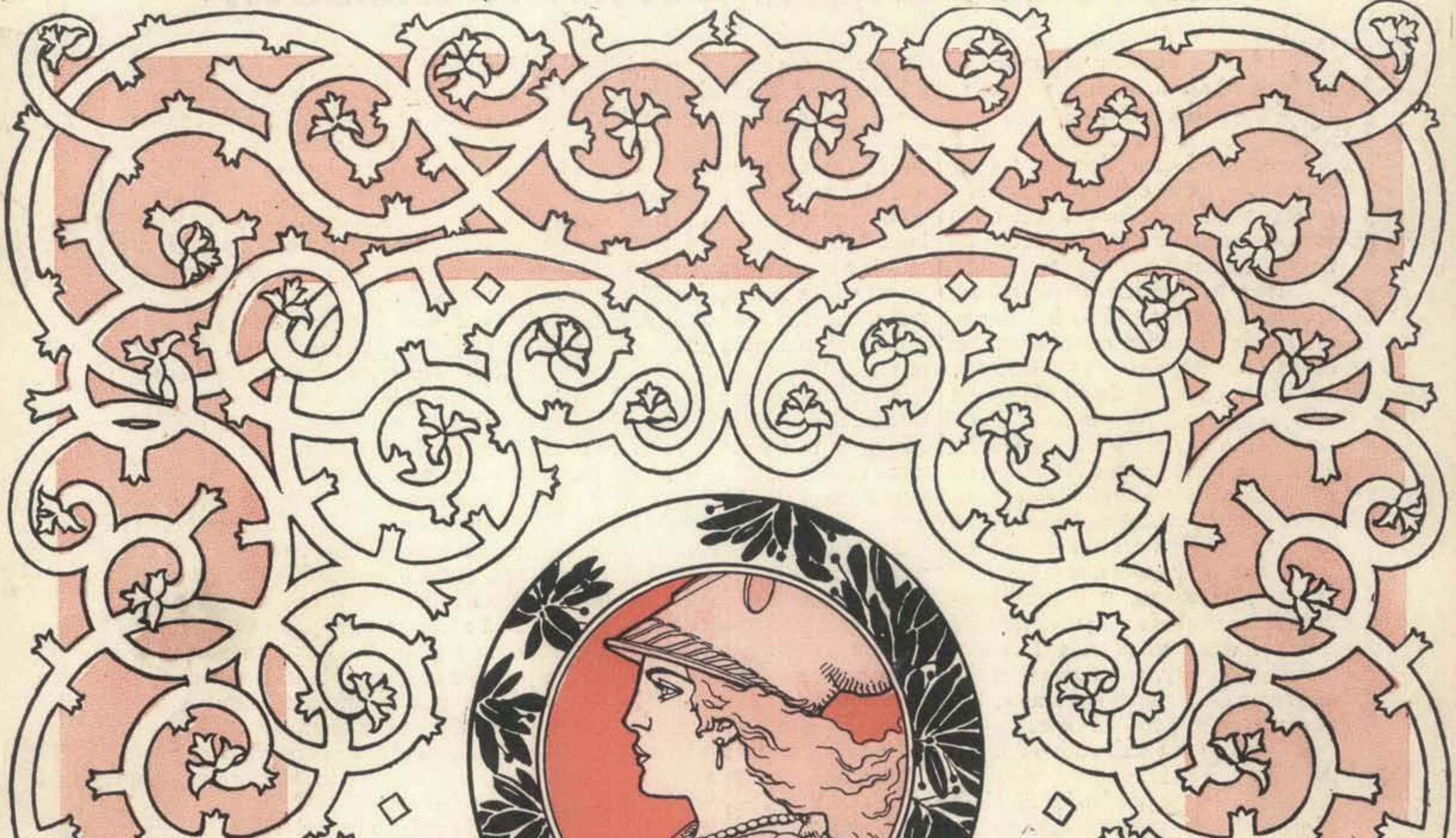
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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# *“Eggs to Hatch in Five Baskets! What’s Wrong With It, Macleod?”*

A MAN with a new application of the Law of Averages came to Philadelphia two years ago, to tell a banker about the invention. Said he:

“I believe I have taken the sting of speculation from one of the world’s most profitable businesses that often pays enormous profits, but heretofore has involved risk.

“Every railroad across the continent has built big cities. The last line to the Pacific is nearing completion. It opens a territory through the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, and Washington twice as large as Pennsylvania. Thousands of settlers, abreast of construction gangs, are breaking sod for miles on either side of the tracks; 229 new towns already have been built, and some will be Omahas and Denvers in a few years.

“Let us study those towns, their advantages, resources, strategical locations for control of trade; their physical features, water supplies, soil of surrounding country, and then select the most promising young cities now, before the great flood of immigration pours in after fast trains are put on in the Spring of 1911.

“Let us buy the best land in the cities of greatest promise, as near the centre as we can get, and cut it up into good-sized building lots, and sell, in one transaction, on easy payments, one choice building lot in each of five of these best young cities, thus applying the fundamental principle of life insurance—the Law of Averages—just as effectively as if, instead of towns, we took 229 persons from the street and, by rigid examination, rejected all but five, because of infirmity, youth, old age, bad habits, or bad histories. The five robust, ‘preferred risks’ we would recommend for insurance. Even this illustration does injustice to my plan, because the robust risks die, and there is an insurance loss—one must ‘die to win.’ But the five best new cities will live till the crack of doom.”

“It looks sane to me,” said the banker. “We’ll sleep over night on it. People are sick of get-rich-quick schemes and of all kinds of speculation. They are getting ‘back to the land.’ Your plan eliminates the ‘boom’ towns and cities-on-paper. It divides risk of loss by five, multiplies probability of profit by five, and minimizes hazard, by putting the investor’s eggs into five baskets—instead of into one basket with a hole in it. Your plan will attract many sensible people. It aims at the minimum of risk, maximum of profit.”

After another conference, the man with the new idea started for the Pacific. He spent two months with railroad men, surveyors, pioneer editors, early settlers, county and city officials, studying the ground from town to town.

At Missoula, Mont., finding the road through Idaho and Washington still in the hands of contractors, he was given an engine and crew and started westward, arriving at Seattle, the first passenger through from Chicago on the shortest, best railroad from the Great Lakes to Pacific tidewater.

Upon his return a group of Philadelphia bankers organized the Northwest Townsite Co., whose story you are now reading.

Developments in the promising young cities chosen on that trip have in the past two years more than justified their selection.

Each is an industrial centre, permanently controlling some great staple of commerce—coal, lumber, grain or livestock.

Each has banks, newspapers, substantial business blocks, and is either a county-seat, a railway division point, with car shops and homes of hundreds of railway men, or is a junction point commanding—besides its own district—the trade of another rich territory served by a branch railroad.

The lands bought were platted; the surveys were approved by the city and state authorities; the streets, continuing the older and first streets of each town, were monumented and dedicated forever to public use, the maps were recorded, and the leading National Bank in each town secured the local agency for the sale of the land.

In seven of the towns, substantial buildings already have been built upon the properties bought.

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We have been asked to give sites out of our properties for a County Court House, a fire engine house, and for schools and churches. If our lands were out on the prairies they would not be needed for these objects, would they?

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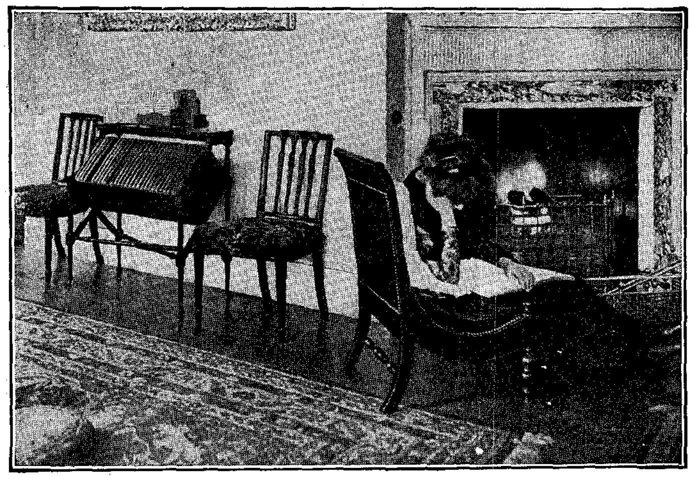

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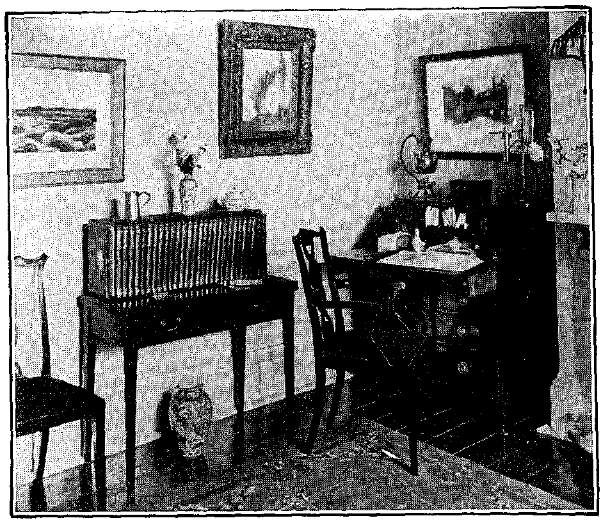

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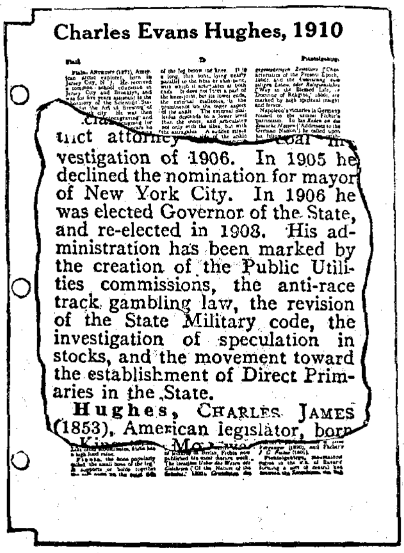

**Charles Evans Hughes, 1910**

vestigation of 1906. In 1905 he declined the nomination for mayor of New York City. In 1906 he was elected Governor of the State, and re-elected in 1908. His administration has been marked by the creation of the Public Utilities commissions, the anti-race track gambling law, the revision of the State Military code, the investigation of speculation in stocks, and the movement toward the establishment of Direct Primaries in the State.

**Hughes,** CHARLES JAMES (1853), American legislator, born

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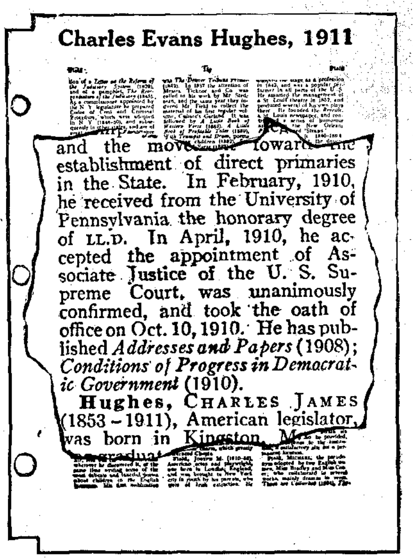

**Charles Evans Hughes, 1911**

establishment of direct primaries in the State. In February, 1910, he received from the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of LL.D. In April, 1910, he accepted the appointment of Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, was unanimously confirmed, and took the oath of office on Oct. 10, 1910. He has published *Addresses and Papers* (1908); *Conditions of Progress in Democratic Government* (1910).

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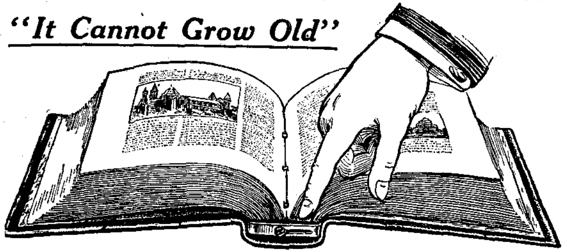

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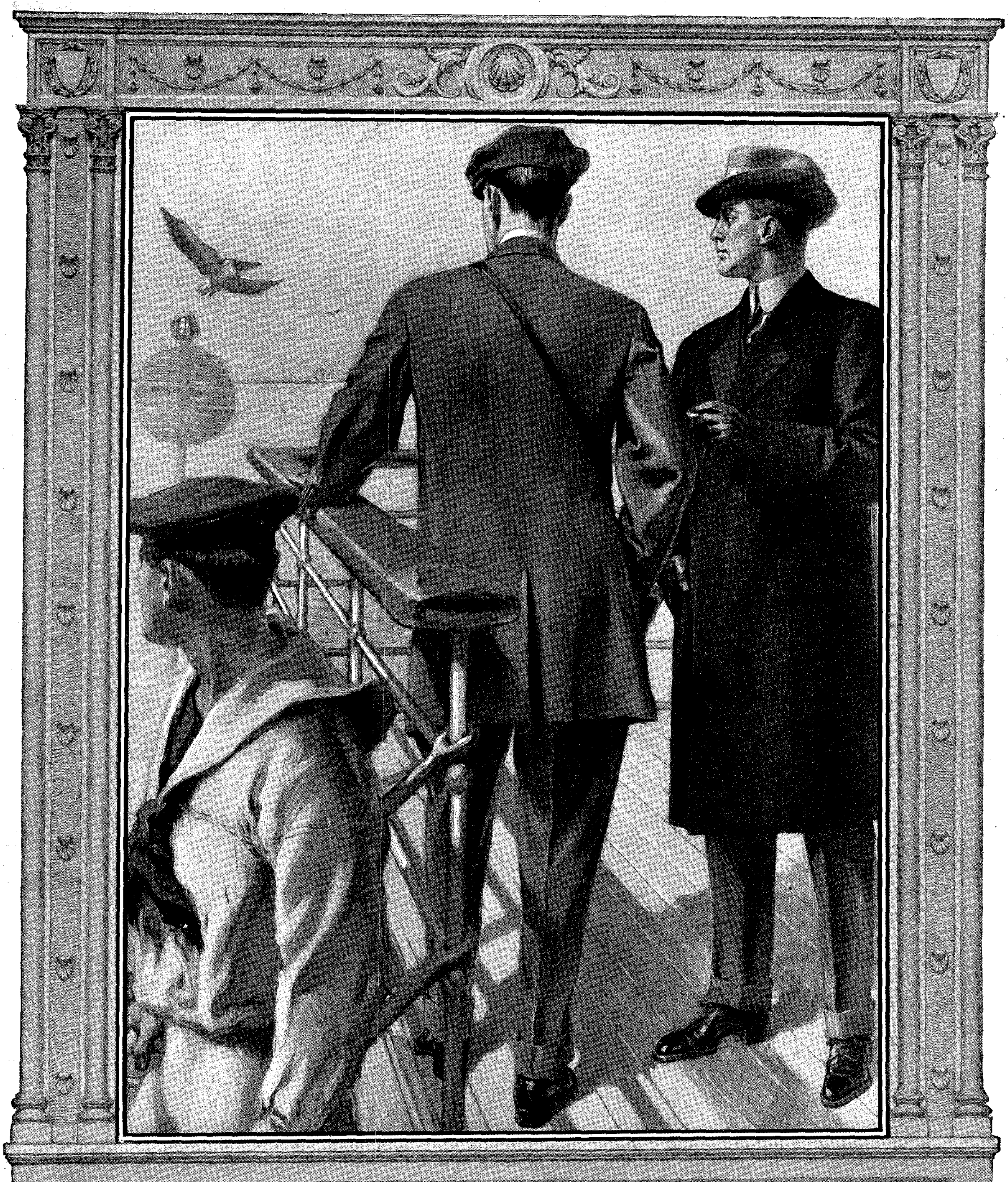

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# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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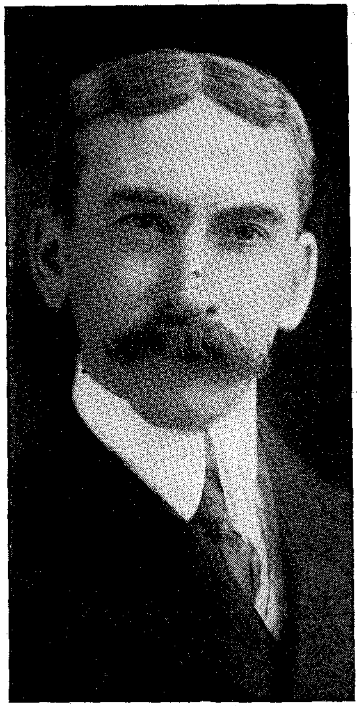
# TOPICS OF THE DAY

## THE "WAR GAME" ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

THE LAST time that a United States Army was massed in force along the Mexican frontier, it meant the downfall of Emperor Maximilian and the success of the revolutionists of 1865, among whose leaders was Porfirio Diaz; the "human wall" of 20,000 fully armed regulars that is now forming along the Rio Grande, will, in the opinion of the editorial observers, serve to dampen the ardor of the present insurrectos and strengthen the hands of the Federal Government. And in both cases Diaz seems to be the beneficiary. It was first announced as a "war game," but several papers observe that if the President believed that by doing it suddenly and unannounced, he could assemble a full army division at San Antonio, other regiments at Galveston, Texas, and San Diego, Cal., send fleets, manned and equipped for fighting, to San Pedro, Cal., and to Guantanamo, and get the country to accept the official explanation of a springtime "war game" and "experiment in rapid mobilization," he reckoned without his host. As the Washington *Post* puts it, the appearance of all these troops and ships, so close to the Mexican border and to Mexican ports, "at the moment when the Mexican Government seems to be tottering, is too significant to be explained away as a series of maneuvers."



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OUR AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO

Immediately after a conference with Ambassador Wilson President Taft ordered a force of 20,000 men and eight warships, equipped for war, to be rushed to the Mexican border.

The only semi-official explanation which is given credence by the press comes from an Associated Press correspondent who accompanied President Taft on his recent trip to Atlanta. He gives this theory of the mobilization, evidently from a high source:

> "The United States has determined that the revolution in the Republic to the south must end. The American troops have been sent to form a solid military wall along the Rio Grande to stop filibustering and to see that there is no further smuggling of arms and men across the international boundary.
>
> "It is believed that, with this source of contraband supplies cut off, the insurrectionary movement which has disturbed conditions generally for nearly a year without accomplishing anything like the formation of a responsible independent government, will speedily come to a close."

According to this authority, our Government had received unofficial representations from foreign Governments concerning the necessity for the protection of foreign interests in Mexico. Further:

> "Just what part the Diaz Government has played in recent events has not yet been disclosed. From time to time protests have been made to Washington regarding the violation of the neutrality laws along the border. Such protests, however, would not ordinarily call out such a force as has been rushed toward Texas and the Mexican frontier in the last forty-eight hours. It is considered probable that the Mexican Government may have indicated to European Powers its inability to put an end to the disorders so long as succor was given to the revolutionist forces in the United States. . . . . . .
>
> "There is no telling at this time how long the big army sent to the Mexican frontier will have to remain there. It will not be withdrawn until the revolution has been crusht out, and until conditions in Mexico are much more stable than they now are believed to be."

Whatever the Mexican Government may or may not have said, the New York *Tribune* believes that intelligent public opinion in that country has long "regarded the United States as remiss and dilatory in enforcing the obligations of neutrality":

> "It was not imagined that this country was hostile to Mexico or desired the success of the rebels. It was simply thought that it was neglectful of its duty.
>
> "The massing of troops in Texas will change that state of things. It will put an end to filibustering and to the giving of aid and comfort to the Mexican rebels, and it will make that fact clear to the Mexican Government and to the guerrillas. There will be no more room for complaining that the United States is not doing its full duty toward its neighbor. Mexico will have an opportunity to make good her profession of ability to suppress the insurgents, and if she fails to do so, she will have nobody to blame but herself. It is to be expected, certainly to be hoped, that she will succeed."

The New York *Sun*, too, sees sufficient cause for this "demonstration in force" in the fact that the Mexican border is 1,200 miles long; "in one direction armed rebels against

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the authority of the Mexican Government have crossed to find a refuge when hard prest, and in the other, there is reason to believe, American sympathizers, bold and reckless spirits, have passed over to take part in the insurrection." It is the "bounden duty" of the United States, declares *The Sun*, to prevent its own citizens from making war upon a friendly State and to give no sanctuary or succor to rebels against its Government.

Other editors, however, prefer to look deeper, and to believe that our Government is providing against the chaos which is likely to ensue following the death or the deposition of Diaz and the reconstruction of the Mexican Government. This view is held by the New York *Globe*, the Savannah *News*, the Albany *Journal*, the New York *Times*, and *The Wall Street Journal*. It is worth while, declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, to show Europe that whatever may happen in Mexico, "we have force enough at hand to guarantee the continuance of the reign of law, the security of foreign property and the immunity from outrage of foreigners." "Speaking with a force on the frontier, large enough to compel attention and enforce obedience, the United States ought," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Press*, "on one side to insist that Mexico shall have enough liberal reform to satisfy the discontent which alone makes the insurrection strong and on the other, this country should prevent the insurrection from becoming a revolution, perilous to the foreign relations of Mexico and destructive to its internal peace." The Jersey City *Journal* deems this action to be a commendable precaution, which will serve to "steady both sides" in the Mexican family quarrel. Or, as the Charleston *News and Courier* phrases it, "a measure to prevent war, not a war measure, has been taken."

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A DIAZ FAMILY GROUP.

Taken during the recent aviation meet at Mexico City. They are, from the reader's left: Felix Diaz, son of the President; Governor De Landa; President Diaz; Mrs. Felix Diaz and Mrs. Diaz.

To the New York *Evening Mail* this military concentration in Texas means even more. "It means that Uncle Sam realizes at last that, in the Mexican, West Indian, and Central American game, he must either fish, cut bait, or get out of the boat." San Antonio, where these 20,000 well-armed troops have their headquarters, looks toward Haiti and Honduras as well as toward Mexico, we are reminded. So,

> "By this movement we read the riot act to Latin America in the stentorian voice of the cold North. Perhaps, at the present time, it is not much more than a reading of the riot act. In case of need, it might be more. At all events, it will convince Great Britain and Germany that we are capable of handling the Latin-American situation, when we make up our minds to do so, without any help from Europe."

Most of the editorial criticism of the mobilization order is directed at the suddenness and secrecy with which it was given out. The Cleveland *Leader* and the New York *Evening Post*, however, can not see in the Mexican situation any need for such a threat of armed interposition. Other papers see in it too great a desire to protect certain business interests centered at Wall Street. This combined military and naval demonstration, hints the New York *World*, "has been an excellent first step in teaching the Mexican rebels to respect the sacredness of a Government contract with an American banking-house."

"Shinny on your own side," is the Baltimore *Sun's* terse advice to Uncle Sam, while the Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Transcript* set up a warning against the allurement of the "manifest destiny" theory. Says the Boston paper:

> "To annex Mexico would be to annex a problem, and we have problems enough of our own.
>
> "That we may be called upon to impress upon Mexico the necessity of deference to our ideas in the interest of its own stability is quite another matter, and we must be sadly deficient in statesmanship if there is no other way to accomplish this than by brute force."

Rumors of the impending death or disability of President Diaz are as emphatically denied from Mexico as they are persistently circulated in this country. The general belief in American newspaperdom that the aged dictator is losing his grip, that the insurrection has grown beyond the Government's power to suppress it, that disaffection has spread widely among the people and even in the Federal Army, meets with vigorous and specific denials from the Mexican Ambassador and the more important members of the Diaz Cabinet. Mr. Limantour, the Mexican Minister of Finance, who has just returned from floating a Government bond issue in Europe, gave optimistic statements to the reporters who interviewed him on his arrival at New York. The New York *Tribune* quotes him as calling the Maderan insurrection "the disorderly conduct of a few individuals." He added:

> "There are certain questions of reform which the Government is studying, but these reforms must be accomplished as a matter of government policy and not as a result of any agreement with the insurgents."

The situation in Mexico as seen by the Mexican Government and the official opinion on our mobilization on the frontier may be gathered from a dispatch from Enrique C. Creel, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which is published in the New York *World*:

> "Conditions in Northern Mexico, State of Chihuahua, are disagreeable because the rebellion has not yet been controlled, but preparations are being made by the War Department for very active work, which will recover peace and order in the frontier.
>
> "In the other twenty-six states and four territories of the Mexican Union the situation is quiet and peaceful, with the exception of a few bands of bandits of no political significance.
>
> "There is no foundation for alarmistic reports concerning danger to American and European interests in Mexico. . . . . .
>
> "The health of President Diaz is excellent. He has the support of public opinion and will develop and establish the program of reforms which he has been contemplating for some time, in line with the progress of the country, the advancement of public education and the new order of things. . . . . .
>
> "The movement of American troops to the frontier for the purpose of military maneuvers is looked upon with easiness in this country by the Government and people of Mexico, as there is no fear whatever of any conflict with the United States.
>
> "President Taft has made assurances to President Diaz that

"FOR A FIGHT OR A FROLIC."

Some of our troops en route for the Mexican border marching to the transport *Dixie*, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

such military operations have nothing to do with Mexican affairs. The whole situation, tho somewhat disagreeable, is by no reason dangerous either for Mexican or for foreign capital."

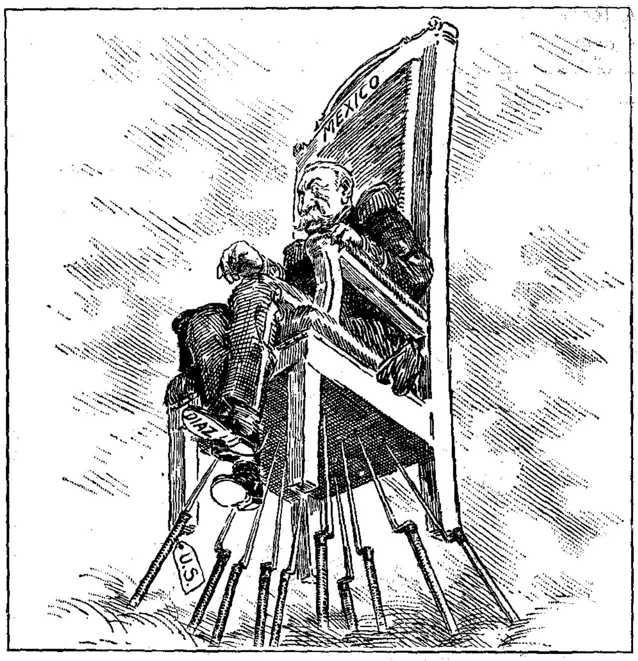
## THE COMING EXTRA SESSION

If ANY odium attaches to the calling of the new Congress in extraordinary session it seems to be laid, by common consent, not at the door of President Taft, but of those Republican Senators whose tactics prevented a vote on the Canadian reciprocity agreement. "The business interests of the country don't want an extra session, the Republicans don't want it, and it is doubtful if the Democratic leaders desire it," says the Savannah *News* (Dem.), and the regular Republican St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* predicts despondently that the Congress which convenes on April 4 will afford opportunity for the exploitation of "some of the wildest theories ever proposed by Populists or Socialists." Nevertheless, the press very generally agree with the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) that while in this instance "the special session is a risk," it is also "a necessity," because international courtesy and the terms of the reciprocity agreement demand prompt and definite action in place of evasion. "Canada must know the fate of the agreement, and so must England, where an imperial conference is shortly to be held and the subject of colonial preference plus protection is to be revived," explains the Chicago paper. A clause in the agreement specially stipulates that both the Canadian and the United States Government shall "use their utmost endeavors" to have it ratified. "Obviously," remarks the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "it would have been impossible to permit this agreement to be hung up for months"; and this opinion finds echoes in the press of all sections. If there is blame, says the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.), its burden must fall upon the group of standpatters and insurgents who prevented the agreement's consideration in the Senate after it had been overwhelmingly approved by the House. These men, declares the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "will have to settle with the country" for any embarrassments which may result from the premature convening of a new Congress, control in the popular branch of which has passed from the Republican to the Democratic party.

President Taft, on the other hand, seems to have won the admiration of the press by the courage, directness, and singleheartedness of his course. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) applauds his "bold but patriotic step" in appealing to the cooperation of a Democratic Congress. Similar tributes appear in the editorial columns of the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.), the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), the Sioux Falls *Argus-Leader* (Rep.), and the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Dem.). According to the Denver paper the President "has risen about forty feet in the esteem of the great, full-blooded people who always liked him, but had begun to wonder as to his fighting capacity." The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) reminds us that prior to the Taft Administration only two Presidents—Pierce and Hayes—have called extra sessions of Congresses in which either branch was controlled by the opposition party, and both were compelled to do so by the failure of appropriation bills in the regular sessions.

A somewhat lonely but vigorous Republican protest is raised by the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Senator Oliver's paper, which complains that the President has abused his power in calling an extra session when "no emergency exists." He is sowing the wind, we are told, and "he will be fortunate indeed if, in the end, he does not reap the whirlwind." The Pittsburg paper goes on to say:

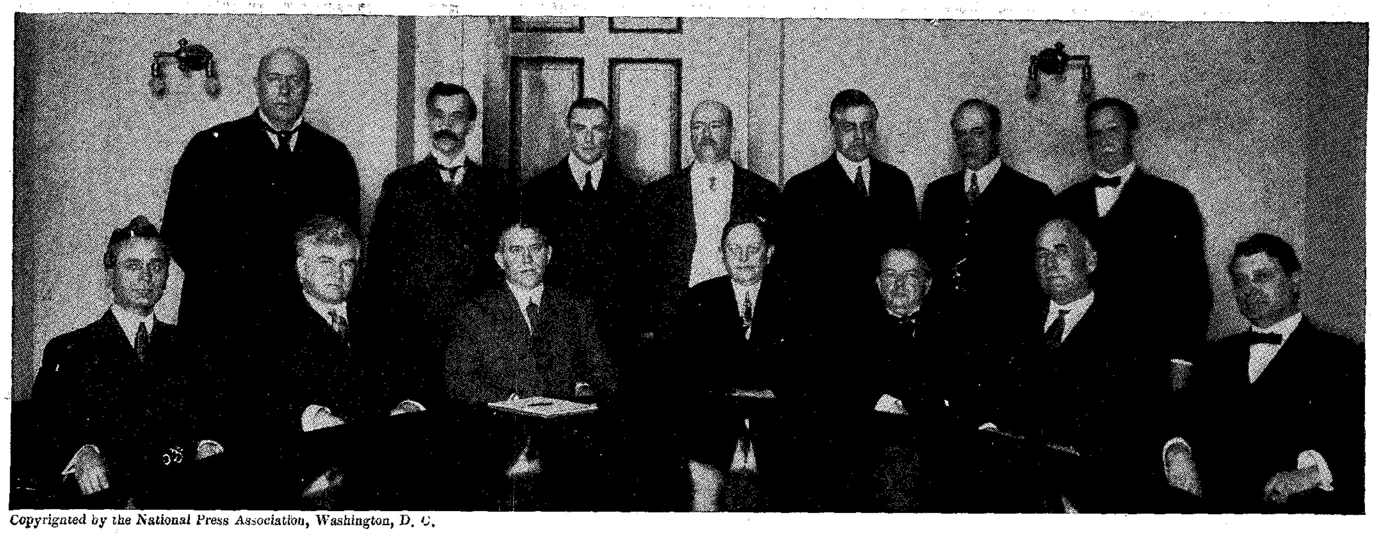
> "The Congress, when assembled, will not confine its deliberations to 'the proposed agreement' so near to the President's heart, but will plunge at once into all sorts of legislation calculated to keep the country in an uproar and to continue the political agitation from which we have suffered for the past five years. The country needs rest and ought to have it. The extra session means war."



MANEUVERS?

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

What the Democrats and insurgents will do in the extra session is causing more or less uneasiness. "If the Democrats and Republican insurgents refrain from undertaking too much,"



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THE EXTRAORDINARY COMMITTEE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

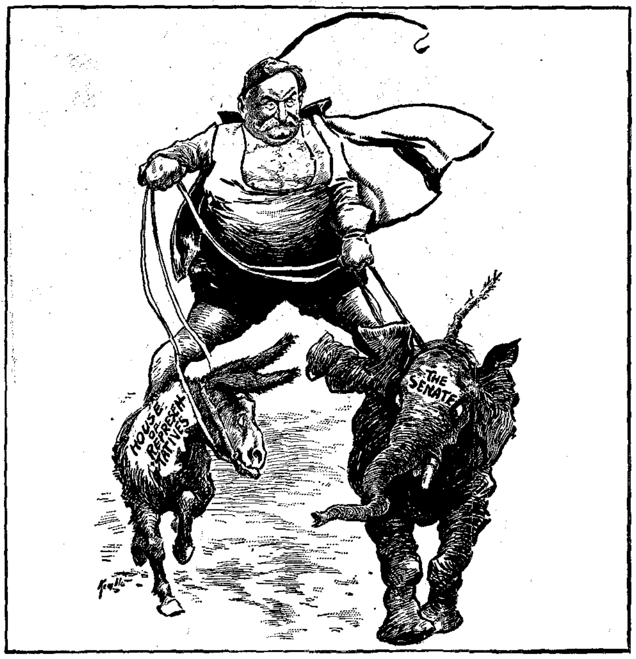
The Democratic members of the new Ways and Means Committee. They are now in daily session preparing to revise certain schedules of the tariff, and, with the aid of insurgent Senators, they hope to get their tariff bills up to the President. This committee also has the extraordinary power of appointing all the other House committees, formerly appointed by the Speaker. They are, from the reader's left to right: Seated: Cordell Hull (Tenn.); H. T. Rainey (Ill.); William Hughes (N. J.); Oscar W. Underwood (Ala.), Chairman; W. G. Brantley (Ga.); D. W. Shackleford (Mo.); Claude Kitchin (N. C.). Standing: Ollie James (Ky.); Lincoln Dixon (Ind.); F. B. Harrison (N. Y.); W. S. Hammond (Minn.); A. Mitchell Palmer (Pa.); Andrew J. Peters (Mass.); C. B. Randell (Tex.).

says the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), "the industrial and commercial interests of the country will have nothing to fear from the extra session." They have been warned through Representative McCall (Rep.) that the President will veto any purely political tariff bills, or bills constituting an attack on the protective policy, and many Democratic papers are repeating this warning and advocating the avoidance of a program which will be foredoomed to failure. Among these we find even so radical a Democratic organ as the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which says:

> "It would be, we think, both good Americanism and good politics, if the Democratic House in the extra session contented itself with passing the reciprocity agreement as desired by the country, and deferring the carrying out of the rest of its tariff program until the regular session in December."

A tentative program, the Washington correspondents tell us, has been decided upon by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. Thus in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) we read:

> "While no very definite plan has yet been settled on, it is now expected that an effort will be made first to clear up the Canadian reciprocity agreement. That measure will pass the House with little delay and in the end it is expected to get through the Senate. Then will come the question of tariff revision.
>
> "Here the Democratic Ways and Means Committee will be guided by the need of prompt action, in so far as any action at all is taken, and by a desire to avoid the President's veto. Both these considerations tend toward the immediate revision of the cotton and woolen schedules. On both these sections of the present tariff law the Democrats can count on the sympathy of the President, as he has expressly declared the woolen schedule to be absolutely indefensible. Beyond these two schedules it is not likely that much progress will be made.
>
> "Democratic anxiety, however, to keep insurgent Republicans from appearing as the sole champion of the Middle Western farmer will spur the Ways and Means Committee to some step offsetting the free trade accorded Canada in farm products. The Democratic party, in spite of Senator Bailey, is pretty well committed by this time to the policy of free raw materials, and the plan now is to compensate the farmer for his lost protection by cutting down the duty on the things he buys. Thus free wheat, carried in the Canadian agreement, will be offset by free flour. Free cattle will be compensated by free beef. And so on through a list of the finished food products. . . . . . .
>
> "No one will openly venture a guess as to the length of time the extra session will last, and unofficial estimates vary all the way from six weeks to three months."

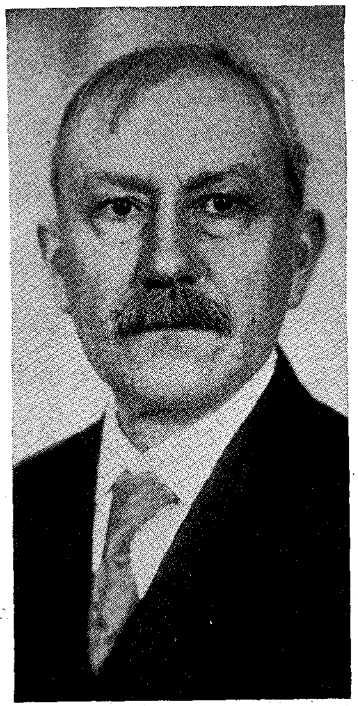


TRYING TO SPOIL MY PERFORMANCE, HEY?

—Kemble in *Harper's Weekly*.

A later dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) states that the Tariff Board—to which the President recently added two Democratic members—has arranged to cooperate with the Ways and Means Committee on the schedules which the latter may decide to take up. To quote further:

> "Cooperation of the kind referred to amounts to cooperation between the President and the Democrats. The President has absolute authority over the Tariff Board, which is under no obligation to report either to the Ways and Means Committee itself or to Congress. It has been doubted for some time whether the President would allow such a direct personal relationship as this implies to exist between himself and the members of the opposition party. The board will be called upon, it is now supposed, to form definite ideas as to what the tariff rates should be. If the Ways and Means Committee disregards these ideas the action will be tantamount to a disregard of the President's ideas because the Executive will necessarily be guided in a measure by the report brought to him by his own board.
>
> "The Democrats are settling down upon three schedules as those which demand most immediate action. These are cotton textiles, wool and woolens, and iron and steel. On iron and steel the board has nothing, but the Bureau of Corporations has made an elaborate study, and the results of these investigations, extending over five or six years, can readily be thrown into shape for use with reference to their bearing upon the tariff."



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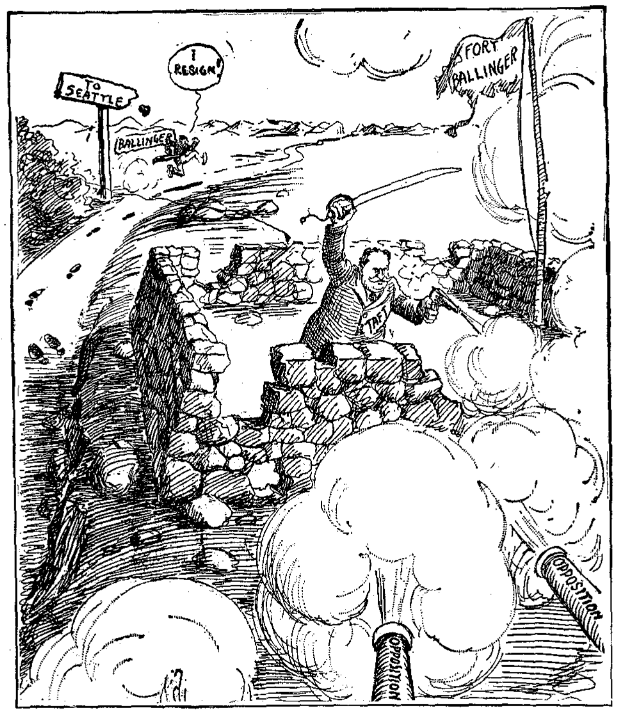
THE EX-SECRETARY.

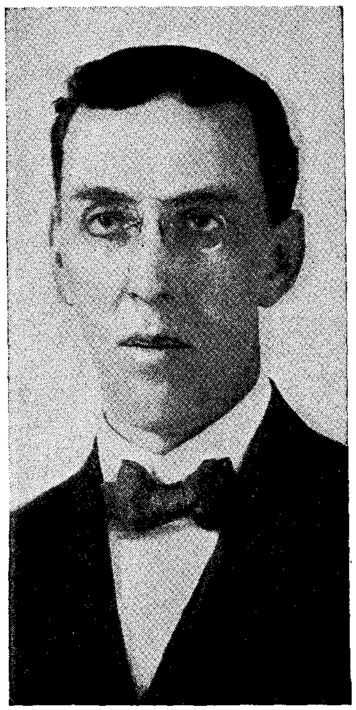
"It is my purpose to prosecute the arch-conspirators who have been following me with the assassin's knife. The country shall know fully the injustice of the attacks upon me."



A CRUEL TRAGEDY.

—Bowers in the Jersey City *Journal*.

"I do not hesitate to say that you have been the object of one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character that history can show."



Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

His record in the Chicago fight against traction tyranny shows him to be "one of the powerful, earnest, and enlightened leaders of America," declares the Boston *Transcript*.

## SECRETARY BALLINGER OUT

WHILE many editors express confidence in Mr. Ballinger's uprightness and pity him as a cruelly maligned man, we have failed to find any of them urging him to withdraw his resignation. His departure "lightens the ship," and "the sooner the whole story takes its place among the bygones, the better," remarks one Republican editor, and another says that as the Ballinger controversy has nearly split the party and contributed heavily to the defeat last fall, "the retirement of the official may be regarded as in the logical direction of conciliation." Mr. Ballinger is thought specially fortunate in the ringing letter of indorsement which the President gives him as his parting gift. In this letter the President pays a fine tribute to the Secretary's ability and integrity and excoriates his foes as infamous conspirators. Of course these conspiring enemies are generally taken by the newspapers to mean Messrs. Pinchot, Glavis, and the rest who have been loudest in criticizing the Secretary's acts. Considerable surprize is exprest, therefore, over the President's appointment of one of Mr. Pinchot's warmest friends, Walter Lowery Fisher, of Chicago, to succeed Mr. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior. This selection shows "that the force of the movement against Ballinger was not lost upon our Chief Executive," remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.); and the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) thinks this choice "suggests that the President deems it wise to defer to the public distrust of Mr. Ballinger, even tho that distrust does him a great injustice."

The President says in his parting letter to Mr. Ballinger:

> "I do not hesitate to say that you have been the object of one of the most unscrupulous conspiracies for the defamation of character that history can show.
>
> "I have deemed it my duty not only to the Government, but to society in general to fight out this battle to the end, confident that in the end your fellow citizens would see that the impressions of you as a man and as the administrator of a high public office were false and were the result of a malicious and unprincipled plan for the use of the press to misrepresent you and your actions, and to torture every circumstance, however free from detrimental significance, into proof of corrupt motive.
>
> "With the hypocritical pretense that they did not accuse you of corruption in order to avoid the necessity that even the worst criminal is entitled to, to wit, that of a definitely formulated charge of some misconduct, they showered you with suspicion and by the most pettifogging methods exploited to the public matters which had no relevancy to an issue of either corruption or efficiency in office, but which, paraded before an hysterical body of headline-readers, served to blacken your character and to obscure the proper issue of your honesty and effectiveness as a public servant.
>
> "The result has been a cruel tragedy. You and yours have lost health and have been burdened financially. The conspirators who have not hesitated in their pursuit of you to resort to the meanest of methods, including the corruption of your most confidential assistant, plume themselves, like the Pharisees of old, as the only pure members of society actuated by the spirit of self-sacrifice for their fellow men.
>
> "Every fiber of my nature rebels against such hypocrisy and nerves me to fight such a combination and such methods to the bitter end, lest success in this instance may form a demoralizing precedent. But personal consideration for you and yours makes me feel that I have no right to ask you for further sacrifice. Of course, it has been made evident that I was and am the ultimate object of the attack; and to insist, against your will, on your remaining in office with the prospect of further efforts against you is selfishly to impose on you more of a burden than I ought to impose."

Some of his critics feel that it is now time to sheathe the sword. Thus *Collier's Weekly*, which has led the fight against him, says:

> "Good-by to Richard Achilles Ballinger. We wish him health and prosperity. He has a wife and children; friends also who have suffered with him; after the long and bitter controversy, justice has been won; the time is here for human tolerance. For Mr. Ballinger may the best of life be yet to come. He has ceased to be a misplaced official, and become a single human being, needing help and mercy like the rest."

Others can not help a parting reflection. "Nothing in Mr.

Ballinger's secretaryship became him like the leaving of it," thinks the Boston *Traveler* (Ind.), which adds that he "appeared to conduct his office on the principle that any one who wanted land, minerals, timber, or water-power ought to have it if there was no law specifically forbidding the transaction." An extreme view of the retiring Secretary is seen in this comment by the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.):

> "Ballinger was hand-in-glove with the Western 'interests,' and as his livelihood was directly involved in the success of the grabbers of natural resources, it was but natural that a policy friendly to those people should at first have governed the Interior Department. The hue and cry raised by newspapers and real friends of conservation frightened the buccaneers, but it could not change what had already been accomplished. Ballinger was decidedly a friend to the 'interests' and a menace to the protection of natural resources, yet he was held in the Administration."

It seems strange to turn from such estimates to the papers that find Mr. Ballinger "an honest, high-minded official, actuated by a desire to do his full duty," as the Springfield *Union* (Rep.) calls him. Among these supporters of the ex-Secretary are the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) and *Public Ledger* (Ind.) and the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and *Commercial* (Com.). The Washington *Post* (Ind.), which is on the spot and ought to know something of Mr. Ballinger's daily walk and conversation, declares roundly:

> "A brave, honest, and able man was lost to the public service when Richard A. Ballinger resigned his office as Secretary of the Interior. . . . . . .
>
> "Secretary Ballinger has been literally hounded out of office, after the most strenuous efforts on the part of the conspirators had failed to show anything against his honesty or ability. The reward he receives for faithful service to the country is impaired health and fortune.
>
> "The conspiracy has been successful in getting Mr. Ballinger out. But how utterly has it failed in destroying the honor of its victim! So long as time lasts the record must contain the fact that this man was honest, brave, loyal, and capable. He knew he was right. He had a duty to perform, which he knew, if performed thoroughly, would make him the target of defamation and villainous assault. And he went ahead at great sacrifice and performed his duty to the end. That was true moral courage and robust honesty, tested in the fire of actual experience. He fought his defamers to a finish, and did not take off his armor so long as there was an enemy before him worthy of his steel."

Attempts to explain the discrepancy between these extreme estimates are made by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) and the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.). *The Dispatch* thinks it probable that,

> "Secretary Ballinger took office not with an opposition to conservation itself, but with a belief that some of the steps taken by the Roosevelt Administration were *ultra vires*. On this basis he was led to acts which were subsequently taken back and took steps that aroused criticism and in connection with some displays of partizanship by the Congressional investigation produced an unfavorable impression."

*The Journal of Commerce* offers this theory:

> "He was not in full sympathy with the conservation policy instituted by the President's predecessor and his own, and sought to promote the exploitation of public coal lands in Alaska through corporate ownerships. Perhaps he considered the policy which he favored the right one, best for the Government and the people, but it was not the one that had been inherited from the previous Administration and generally favored by people with 'progressive ideas' on the subject of conservation of resources. It was a mistake to put Mr. Ballinger at the head of the Interior Department, considering what was known of his attitude before, and the trouble has all proceeded from that mistake. Perhaps a dim consciousness of that may account for the peculiar exasperation of the President over the result. Apparently he has appointed a different kind of a man to the office now by way of making amends. It is safe to say that the retiring Secretary will not prosecute his 'persecutors.'"

# JOHN MITCHELL DRIVEN FROM AMONG THE PEACEMAKERS

NO MAN can serve two masters; the National Civic Federation, organized for industrial peace, is regarded as an enemy of organized labor by the Socialists, who do not want peace, but "class consciousness" and strikes. So they persuaded the United Mine-Workers to make John Mitchell choose between the Federation and the Miners' Union. He submitted protestingly and resigned his membership in the Federation and from the chairmanship of its important trade-agreement department. In this, points out the Detroit *Free Press*, he had no choice. He was a member of the Civic Federation "as a representative of trades-unionism and particularly of the United Mine-Workers of America, of which he was once president. If he remained in the Federation he no longer could represent unionism and his influence with the wage-worker would be worse than nil."

In resigning, Mr. Mitchell says that he regrets the action of the miners' convention, "not so much because it requires me to choose between the two organizations, as because of the unjust and gratuitous attack upon the National Civic Federation, which in addition to its other useful activities has stood consistently as an advocate of righteous industrial peace."

That Mr. Mitchell had reason to believe that the anthracite miners would stand by him is in large part shown by resolutions from local unions and mass-meetings, in such Pennsylvania mining centers as Luzerne, Tamaqua, Plymouth, Wilkesbarre, and Hazelton, published in *The United Mine-Workers' Journal* and the Pittsburg *Labor Tribune* condemning the step taken by the Columbus convention. The Scranton *Tribune-Republican*, too, published in the great anthracite district, believes that Mr. Mitchell's enemies in his organization have blundered seriously in trying to humiliate "the strongest character among the trade-unionists of the country" who "had won more respect among friends and foes than any other." In the Civic Federation, he could act as spokesman for the mine-workers "while acting in a capacity which gave him the ear of many who would not listen to the remarks of the accredited head of a labor-union." This paper believes that Mr. Mitchell will "come back," possibly again to become the president of the mine-workers, and will show his opponents that they have "a powerful, aggressive, resourceful, natural leader of men to deal with." If he does not "return with interest what he considers blows that were struck at him when he was comparatively helpless," *The Tribune-Republican* will "miss its guess."

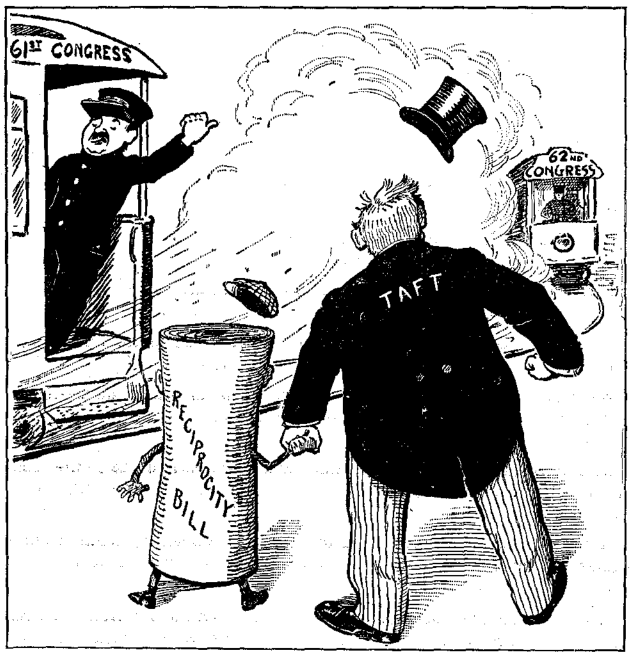
The Socialist press, however, are bitter against him. The New York *Daily People* sees in Mr. Mitchell a renegade, who has been bribed by capital with a $6,000 job. His resignation, declares this organ of the Socialist Labor party, leaves him free to exert an influence in union-labor councils, "without in any way rupturing his touch, which can easily be continued underground, with the National Civic Federation," that "scheme of the leading plunderers of the working class to befuddle the workers into impotence for redress." The New York *Call* quotes a prominent mine-worker's statement that Mr. Mitchell's prestige is "lost for good," and that from now on "the conflict between the Socialists and militant unionists and the conservatives and Civic Federation supporters will become more intense than ever." *The Call*, in an editorial commending Mr. Mitchell's decision and praising heartily the action that led to it, regrets that he has so veered from the true "working-class standpoint" as to "view our industrial system as a joint partnership between capital and labor." It further hopes

"that he will study deep into the reasons that led to the action of his former fellow workers. They gave him a measure of confidence, they followed him with a degree of enthusiasm such as seldom comes to a union leader. They were with him heart and soul while they believed he stood unreservedly for them. But when they found he stood for the master class rather than for the class from which he came, they made it impossible for such a state of affairs longer to exist. In decency and self-respect they could do nothing else. A man can not serve two masters; that is what John Mitchell tried to do and he failed as all others must fail."

## FAREWELL OF THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS

THE CHARITABLE maxim, "nothing but good of the dead," seems to have little weight with our editorial commentators when they dip their pens to write of the lately expired Sixty-first Congress. Beginning its career with an extra session whose fruit was the Payne Tariff Law, this Congress aroused in the progressive and tariff-reform papers a distrust which the Railway Rate Law and postal savings-bank legislation of the first regular session failed to allay. Nor did its last session, which came to an end on March 4, raise a storm of popular enthusiasm. It is true that President Taft, if we are to believe the Washington correspondents, contends that "even with its failures it was a pretty good session." But this mild note of commendation does not find many echoes even in the Republican press. In fact, the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) goes so far as to comment on the President's "immense loneliness" as "the one American citizen out of 90,000,000 who is content with the work of the late, unlamented Congress."

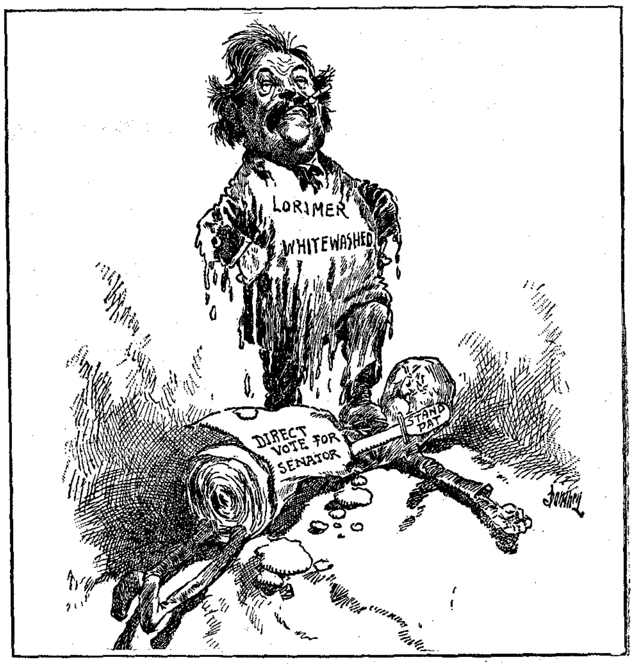
The session just ended, says the Boston *Traveler* (Ind.), "has not represented the enlightened public opinion of the past year," while the conservative New York *Tribune* (Rep.) characterizes its record as "one of complete futility and demoralization." In the last forty-eight hours of its existence it put through appropriation measures carrying $700,000,000. Four of these, aggregating $164,000,000, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "were passed in the Senate in less than an hour, and without a reading." "Nobody knows," remarks the New York *Commercial* (Com.), "what extravagant expenditures these bills may authorize, or how many 'jokers' they may in the end project." "An impotent session," is the verdict of the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), and in this view the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) and the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.) seem to concur. The Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.), calls its end "unseemly," and the Detroit *Free Press* (Rep.) calls it "inglorious."



"NEXT CAR!"

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

When the Republican papers express such condemnation, it is hardly necessary to quote the Democratic and Independent press.



NEWS ITEM.—The Senate decrees that the people are not to be trusted to select their own Senators.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

Yet the editorial verdict is not entirely unfavorable. Thus the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) contends that "taking it by and large the Sixty-first Congress was rather more fruitful of good legislation than the average," altho "judged by the short-session work alone the verdict of history would be unfavorable." Even in the short session, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), it "did several things worthy of commendation"; and the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) maintains that in spite of the confusion in which the session expired "the sole measure of prime importance which failed to receive merited consideration was the Canadian tariff agreement."

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) states that no less than 45,000 bills were introduced during the three months of the short session, and the New York *Commercial* (Com.) tells us that more than 13,000 were passed. Aside from the appropriation bills, however, very few of these were public measures of national importance. From various newspaper summaries of the work of the session we gather the following list of achievements:

Establishment of the policy of building and purchasing American embassies and legations in foreign capitals, for which $500,000 a year is provided.

System of Federal inspection of locomotive boilers established and adoption of safety devices made compulsory.

Cost of litigation diminished by legislation simplifying proceedings on writs of error or certiorari.

Registration of trade-marks facilitated.

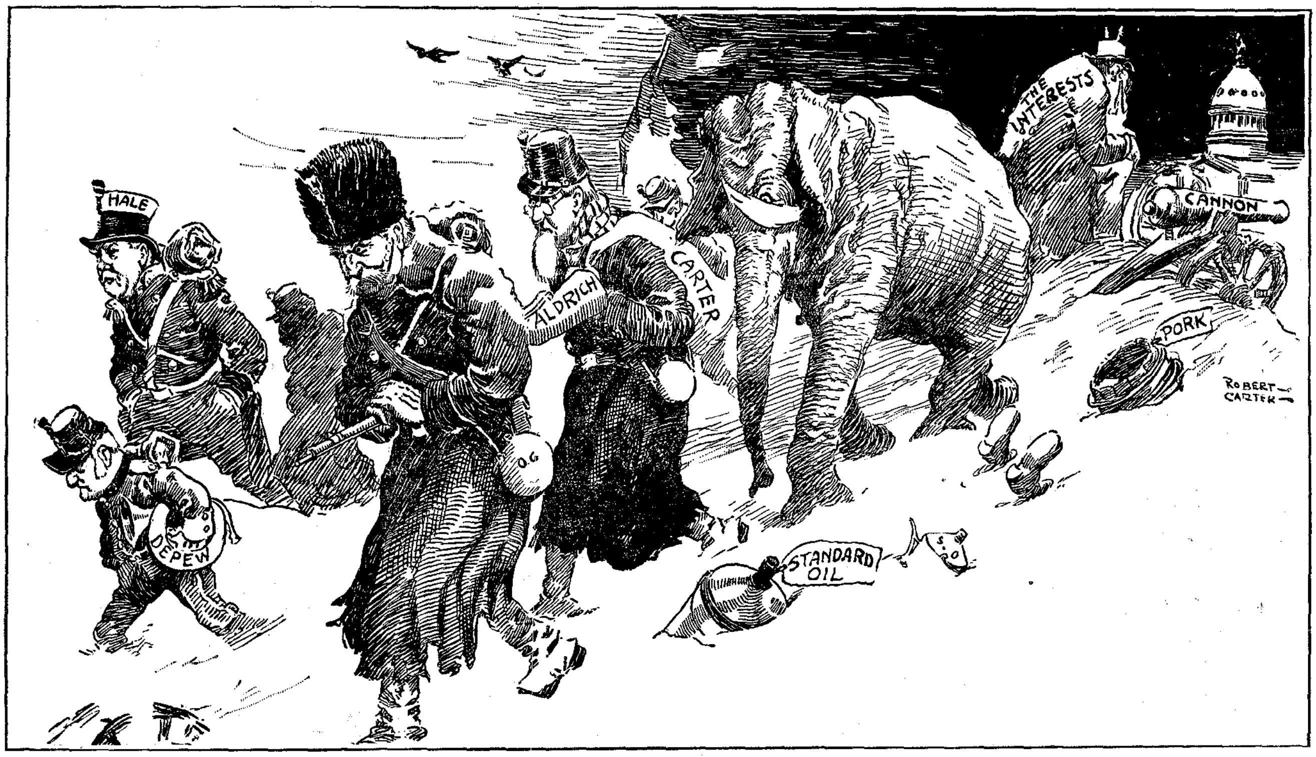
Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserve created.

Fortification of the Panama Canal adopted and $3,000,000 appropriated to begin the work.

President authorized by House resolution to appoint commission to investigate white phosphorus match evil.

Commission authorized to investigate cost of magazine postage and $50,000 appropriated to defray expenses.

William Lorimer's election to the Senate pronounced valid by a vote of 46 to 40.



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RETREAT OF THE OLD GUARD. —Carter in the New York *American.*

President authorized to invite nations of the world to take part in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

Respect for the dignity of the military uniform in places of public amusement made compulsory.

Provision for two new battle-ships of about 29,000 tons each.

A Congressional committee created to investigate conditions in Alaska.

Ratification of commerce and navigation treaty with Japan.

The sins of the session, many editors remark, were those of omission rather than of commission. Special interest attaches therefore to the following list of measures which it failed to put through:

The Canadian reciprocity agreement.

The permanent tariff board bill, passed by the Senate, but defeated by a filibuster in the House.

The postal subvention bill.

Congressional reapportionment providing for a House of 433 members, passed by the House, but failed in the Senate.

Resolution for admission of Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood.

Constitutional amendment providing for election of Senators by popular vote defeated, vote being 54 to 33, four votes short of necessary two-thirds.

Sulloway pension bill seeking to increase pension budget by nearly $50,000,000 a year.

# TOPICS IN BRIEF

The French cabinet has resigned. It always does.—*Toledo Blade.*

There will soon be ratified a New Mexico Constitution, and perhaps a new Mexico Constitution.—*Charleston Post.*

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, however, point to the fact that the trains are still running.—*Baltimore Sun.*

And why was Diogenes so anxious to find an honest man? He didn't want Senator Lorimer to be lonesome.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

There is a Carter H. Harrison III., so the Democratic voters of Chicago may easily know what to expect.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

It is a good bet that if Lorimer had to begin life over again as a newsboy, he would not sell the Chicago *Tribune.*—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Magazine editors can now sympathize with the contributors who find the postal charges eating up all their profits.—*Washington Star.*

Probably the President is calling an extra session in the hope that two negatives will make an affirmative.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

The senatorial deadlock in New York, it is said, has cost the State $90,000. It might pay the country-at-large to have it continue.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

"Pittsburg has contributed $80,000 to foreign missions." She naturally sympathizes with others who sit in darkness.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

There is talk of a $25,000,000 highway from New York to Washington. Some have claimed that Wall Street already reaches the capital.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is to open a school for farming for young women. That's the surest way to get young men to go back to the farm.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Withdrawal of bill for increased magazine postal rates will save the magazines from tackling the well-nigh impossible problem of making their reading matter lighter.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Women may vote in the State of Washington, but by a bill which has passed both houses of the Legislature they are exempted from jury duty on account of their sex. This is a transition from equal to superior rights.—*New York World.*

One of the things we need most is a nation-wide anti-whitewash law.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

Banker Robin, in view of the unanimous opinion of the alienists, is evidently feigning sanity.—*Baltimore News.*

Helen pink may have succeeded Alice blue, but it is noticed that Hetty Green is still on the job.—*Indianapolis News.*

Perhaps Senator Bailey intended his resignation merely as a gentle and timely hint to Senator Lorimer.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

If all Mr. Lorimer said in his defense is true, he drifted into the wrong calling. He ought to be a missionary.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

We have received the Chicago papers of Wednesday consisting of only four pages. It was a great improvement, but it didn't last.—*New York World.*

La Follette is said to be so democratic that anybody can enter his office without knocking, but that doesn't apply to those who come out.—*Washington Post.*

It required 20,000 "workers" and nearly $1,000,000 to conduct the direct primary in Chicago last week No wonder this system is growing so popular. —*Macon Telegraph.*

There are people who talk of the "colorless Administration" of President Taft. Some of his recent nominations fully disprove the gratuitous assertion. —*Philadelphia Record.*

Yet the fact remains, if it is to become customary to call a special session of Congress each time it fails to do its duty, Congress is likely to be in perpetual session.—*Kansas City Star.*

There are many who regret that the unsullied name of Hinky Dink should have been dragged into the discussion at Washington. Is no reputation safe, in these days of yellow statesmanship?—*Sioux Falls (S. D.) Argus.*

If Postmaster-General Hitchcock had attacked the "Household Hints" and "How to Behave" departments of the magazines instead of the advertising sections the blow at civilization would have been even more terrible. —*Washington Star.*

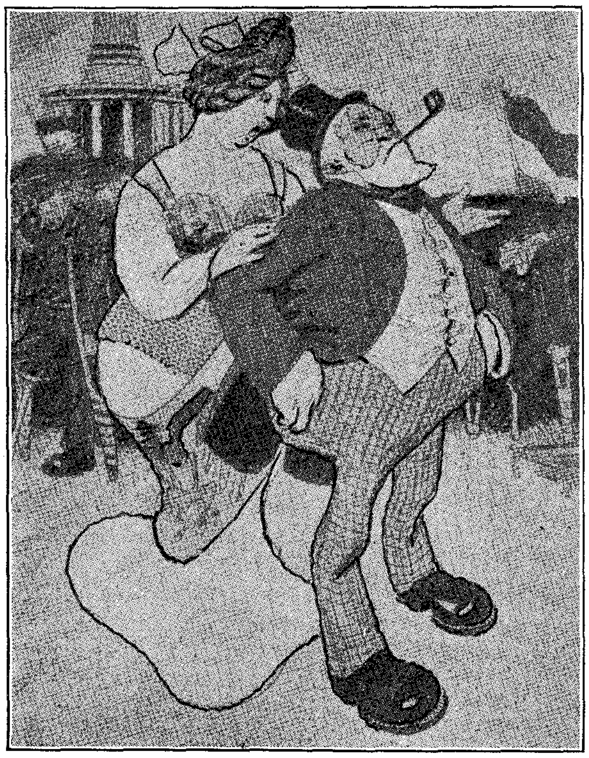
# FOREIGN COMMENT

## A CARNEGIE GIFT TO JAPAN

WORD COMES by way of the Japanese papers that Mr. Carnegie's generosity has overleaped the Pacific and given a royal sum to a Tokyo college. Waseda University, it is said, is to receive $1,000,000 from the ironmaster. The announcement comes informally from Count Okuma, founder and patron of the university, who also lets out the interesting fact that a similar offer from Mr. Rockefeller was declined because certain religious conditions were attached to it. Count Okuma is well known to Mr. Carnegie as one of the chief peace-advocates in Japan, and Mr. Carnegie is well known to the Japanese through his books, which have been translated into their language and are read everywhere throughout the Empire. Count Okuma said to a representative of the *Hochi* (Tokyo):

> "While I do not wish at this moment to say anything definite about the donation, I may say that I am informed, through a friend of Mr. Carnegie's, of the philanthropist's intention to extend financial assistance to our university. I shall certainly be pleased to accept the generous proffer, if Mr. Carnegie's motive is to assist the work of the university and to strengthen the bond of friendship that has bound America and Japan during the past half-century. On the contrary, if Mr. Carnegie, like Mr. Rockefeller, who also offered us a generous assistance, wants us to introduce theology into our institution, I must reluctantly decline the proffer. Waseda University was not founded to propagate any religion, but it stands for absolute freedom of thought. Mr. Carnegie's views on the question of religion have, if I mistake not, been as liberal as my own, and I do not expect anything to happen that will compel me to refuse the offer. It is also pleasant to think that Mr. Carnegie is a stanch advocate of international peace, as I myself have been actively engaged in the peace movement in my country."

All the newspapers in Tokyo are loud in praise of Mr. Carnegie. The *Jiji*, which has considerable influence among capitalists and business men, holds him up as the model capitalist, and advises wealthy people in Japan to emulate his conduct. Mr. Carnegie was induced to take an interest in Waseda University mainly because, so we are told, its founder is closely identified in Japan with the movement for international peace. Count Okuma has been greatly misunderstood by some of our newspapers, which have regarded him as a jingo, because of his opposition to the American-Japanese understanding for the exclusion of Japanese immigrants. Yet the Count is the organizer of the Peace Society of Japan and has been its president since its establishment. When Mr. Henry George, Jr., called on Count Okuma several years ago, as the *Yorodzu* informs us, he was deeply imprest by the Japanese statesman's views on the question of international peace. Upon his return home Mr. George told Mr. Orr of the personality and work of Count Okuma. Mr. Orr himself has since visited Japan and become an admirer of the Count, and it is likely, the *Yorodzu* thinks, that Mr. Orr exercised his influence to interest Mr. Carnegie in Waseda University.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MR. CARNEGIE'S MILLIONS.

GERMANY—"Mr. Carnegie, as you have already given so much to the army of peace, don't you think you could spare a few dollars for my poor war veterans? They are all peaceful now."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

## OUR DARK POLICY IN LIBERIA

IT HAS sometimes been the fate of a well-meaning citizen groping about in an unfamiliar neighborhood to be mistaken for a burglar, and when the result is not tragic, it is usually comical. Some such situation as this has developed out of our philanthropic effort to help Liberia. The French think we are trying slyly to gain a foothold along the edge of their African possessions, preparatory to further encroachments. Under the pretense of helping the 50,000 blacks in Liberia, emancipated American slaves and their children, it seems that we really have a covetous eye on the hinterland, a region rich in natural resources, peopled by 2,000,000 savages, many of them cannibals. Liberia, lying along the coast, is only a "miserable and grotesque façade" to this wild but wealthy territory, says Jean Herbette in *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris), for the back territory has valuable "oil-palms, rubber-trees, and fine timber," and forms "a domain to which hitherto British, French, and German trade have held the keys," without molesting the French possessions in Africa. Mr. Herbette fears this condition of idyllic tranquillity is likely to be rudely disturbed by the pushing Yankee. He writes warningly:

> "It is at once upon this façade of Liberia and the rich domain which forms its hinterland that Uncle Sam is at this moment hoisting the Stars and Stripes. A double problem is therefore presented to us, a problem of international policy—for we can not see with indifference the United States setting foot on the very threshold of our African Empire—and a problem of colonial exploitation, for we are now exposed to the peril of losing not only all our merchants can draw from the Liberian territory, but also all that foreigners installed in Liberia, as in their home, can raise for us from our own possessions beyond the frontier. . . . . .
>
> "The entry of the United States upon the scene at the moment their fleet has become formidable is certainly an act which must have consequences in the near future, and especially to the French Government, because if Liberia be delivered over to the intrigues of a foreign Power it will become nothing less than a fire-ship lasht to the side of our African Empire."

Mr. Knox, "not content with meddling in the affairs of Manchuria and Central America," took advantage, we are told by this writer, of the dissatisfaction of the Liberians who had been forced by England to mortgage their port dues in payment of their debts. On being appealed to, the Secretary of State sent two cruisers and three commissioners of inquiry. The result is thus stated:

"The Government of the United States thus sought openly [by putting Liberia in the way of discharging its debt] to establish a sort of protectorate over the Liberian Republic."

The Americans, thinks Mr. Herbette, are determined to exploit Liberia, and he thus details his ideas:

> "The hinterland of Liberia is so rich, the activity of Americans is so great, the entanglements of international positions on the Gulf of Guinea are so delicate, that new complications are sure to arise shortly. It will take a loan of $100,000 to refinance Liberia. The Liberians are to repair and equip their waterways, and perhaps to construct a railroad which will threaten to drain the trade of Konakry [the capital of French Guinea]. The United States certainly will not abandon their scheme of establishing a coaling-station for their fleet on the Liberian coast."

THE KAISER AND HIS ELDEST GRANDSON.

William II. holds that an army officer who tries to take his own life "is not responsible for such an act to anyone excepting God and his own conscience."

Earnestly advocating immediate action by the French Government in saving French Africa from "the paw of the lion," or rather from the talons of the eagle, this writer adds that the past conduct of "Uncle Sam" justifies a prompt protest, and we read:

> "On this point precautions are all the more necessary when we consider that the Government at Washington, as we may state without forgetting the traditional friendship binding France and the United States, has shown in the Antilles, in Central America, and in the East with what audacity it can act."

Everybody else has duped France in the game of grabbing Africa, complains this Frenchman, now it is time for France to take a trick:

> "Twice already have we been victims of bluff in the matter of Liberia. We have played a game of écarté with England which cost us more than 15,000 square miles of hinterland. Then followed, on the arrival of the Germans, a rubber of diplomatic whist which we interrupted by taking dummy's place. Now it is a round of poker in which Uncle Sam holds a hand of four aces. Let us not forget that if we lose this time it may be that in the next deal we shall have to stake a section of our African Empire."

# THE KAISER ON SUICIDE

WILLIAM II. of Germany has a pronounced taste for the Church, and even for the pulpit. He preaches sermons to the guests and crew on board his yacht, and gives charges, like a bishop, to the clergy on their duty in saving the souls of his subjects. It is therefore no wonder that he so frequently appears in the comic papers arrayed in gorgeous canonicals and leading his soldiers hymn-book in hand. He has lately made his public début as a casuist in morals, and in dealing with the question of suicide, not at all uncommon in the German Army, he has laid down the law that suicide is neither a civil nor a military offense and that a man is answerable only to his own conscience if he take his own life. It would seem as if he had forgotten the noble dictum of Plato that suicide is a dereliction and desertion of life's duty, and strangely ignores the military metaphor of the great idealist who said that a suicide is a sentinel who deserts his post. "This is the first time," declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), "that William II. has outstript, by professing such an opinion, the views of the most modern thinkers."

The occasion of this imperial utterance was the attempted "self-slaughter" of Count Pfeil, a captain in the Army. The Military Court of Honor before which he was brought had condemned him to expulsion from the Army and the loss of his pension, while he was prohibited from ever afterward wearing his military uniform.

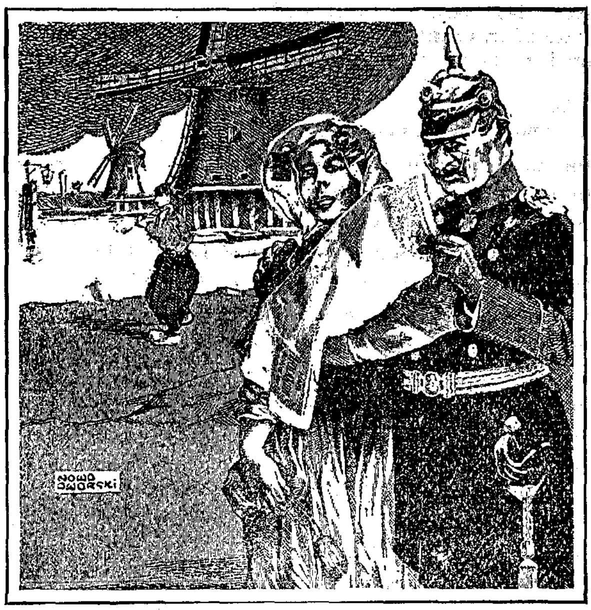
When the Kaiser was appealed to, as head of the Army, he published the following decree rescinding the verdict:

> "I do not approve of the submission of this act of attempted suicide to the judgment of a military court of honor. The accused is not responsible for such an act to any one excepting God and his own conscience. It is without doubt straining a point to see in such an action the violation of an oath to remain faithful to the colors. I decide therefore that the verdict be canceled."

Commenting on this cancelation in a tone of approval the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a Liberal organ, remarks:

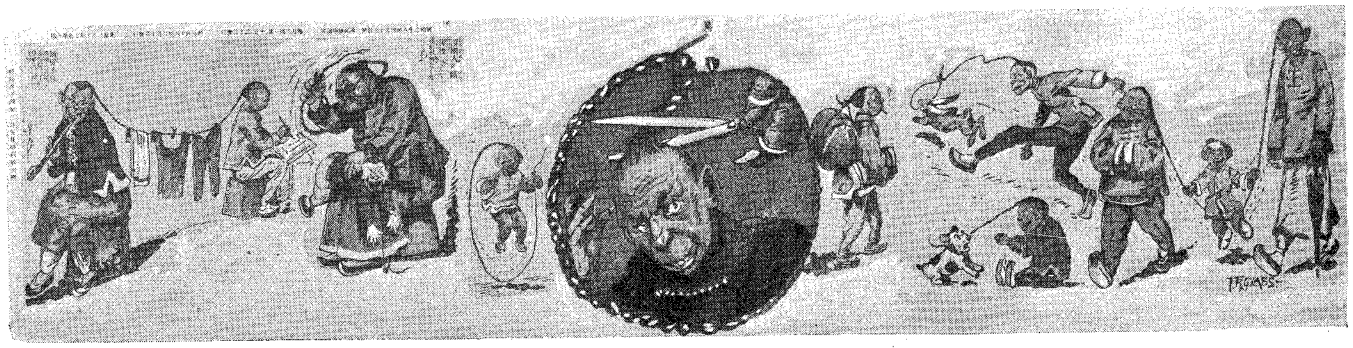
> "The Kaiser has merely followed in the footsteps of the most eminent of his predecessors, Frederick the Great, who echoed the opinion of Voltaire and Montesquieu in France, Carlyle in England, and Paulsen in Germany. It is well known that all criminologists of the time share the Kaiser's views."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* felicitates the Kaiser on the boldness of the utterance and demands that the law precluding suicides



THE KAISER'S DESIGNS.

HOLLAND—"His proposal of marriage sounds very much like a suggestion of suicide." —*Mucha* (Warsaw).



IF THE QUEUE IS TO BE CUT OFF, THE CHINESE WILL MISS SOME OF ITS USEFULNESS.
—*Tokyo Puck.*

from a place in the public cemeteries be rescinded. But naturally notes of disapprobation are found in the utterances of such Church organs as the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and other religious papers, both Catholic and Protestant.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## A CALL FOR MORE BLOODSHED IN PORTUGAL

THE RADICALS of Paris are disgusted with the tame and lamblike conduct of the Portuguese revolutionaries. No carts are rattling through the streets of Lisbon hurrying crowds of royalists to execution. No troops are dispatched to disaffected districts to stamp out reactionary feeling in a storm of blood and fire. This is no true republic, exclaim the French Socialists, as they contrast it with the memorable days of the Reign of Terror and the Commune. Every street of Paris is filled with memories of slaughter, and as the French radicals stroll about those historic places, it seems deplorable that Portugal should be so calm and quiet. Braga is plainly a failure. The Republican leaders at Lisbon palter and postpone, untrue to their supporters and especially to the common people, who form the real basis of power and prosperity in the land. The Socialist *Humanité* (Paris) utters its lamentations as follows:

> "We were among those who greeted with enthusiasm the proclamation of the Portuguese Republic, in the hope that its example would be followed by other nations, and above all by Spain.
>
> "From the day that the heroic rifle shots laid Dom Carlos low we have had our eye on Portugal, for we were sure that even if the daring of the Republicans was not sufficient to seize upon power the very day of the assassination, the party was not therefore lost, and we saw the sun of the Republic already darting its rays on the horizon. Our expectations were fulfilled.
>
> "But things have thus far been incomplete and unsatisfactory. There is a popular proverb current in France which says that we can not make an omelet without breaking the eggs.
>
> "The Portuguese have not made a complete omelet. In other words: a revolution which fails is a revolution which must be done over again, and this is a difficult and dangerous game, for if we find enthusiasm failing in accomplishing one revolution we cannot expect that it will succeed in effecting a second one."

This writer seems to have an image of the Place de Grève, the Mountain, and the guillotine arising before his mind as he ridicules the squeamishness of the new government. They should have choked off the reactionaries "who fan the flames of discord," who try "to detach from the young Republic the lukewarm among its partizans," and try to win those disappointed "wretches" who wait in vain, so far, "for the well-being for which they have fought and shed their blood."

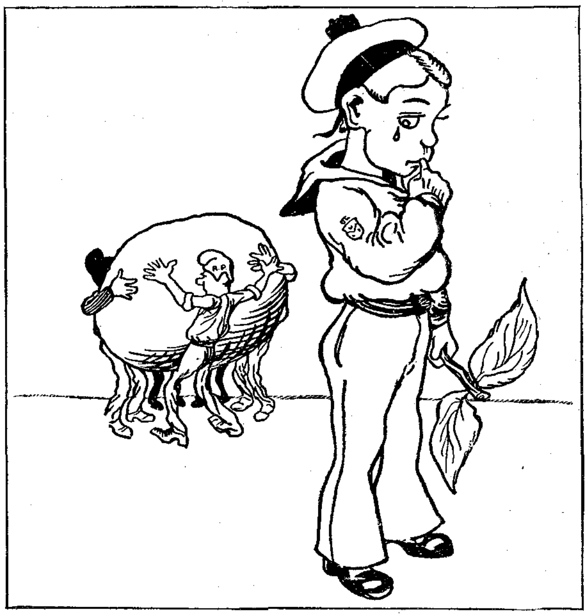
The *Humanité* has no patience with the Republic "which sets out by providing a pension for this King Manuel, the coward who ran away like a startled hare."

Portugal, we are told, has two courses left open to her—either "to claim, without regard to consequences, a revolutionary dictatorship and wipe out the reactionary movement by violence, or to face the gamble of a general election." The men who are now in power "do not realize the loftiness of the new situation in Portugal. They do not exactly know what a revolution is." They do not know, as the rulers during the Reign of Terror knew, that safety lies "in dealing swift destruction, with relentless violence." This is the only way by which they would have "won the love of the people, and fearlessly shown defiance toward the hatred of the reactionaries—this is the only secret of Republican security."

President Braga boasted that Portugal had accomplished an almost bloodless revolution. The *Humanité* scoffs at the idea and declares:

> "The Republicans of Portugal ought to know that every revolution bears in it the seeds of a counter revolution, that a revolution which does not scatter destruction is barren and doomed to perish miserably, as everything which is born of apathy and indolence dies of inactivity."

This indolence and apathy may be the ruin of the Portuguese Republic unless it assume an attitude "of threatening expectation, and stand with drawn sword." Portugal must beware "lest her rulers become changed into mere mystificators, her revolutionists into reactionaries, her friends into traitors." The people are at present being passed over and their wrongs are not being righted, we are told. "The young Republic, daughter of their heroism, must wipe out this crying injustice." That



THE NEW REPUBLIC.

LITTLE MANUEL—"Why can't I have my Portugal back again? Those fellows are all quarreling over it!"
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

these charges of revolutionary weakness and vacillation and hints of a counter revolution in Portugal are not without foundation is proved by the persistent reports published in English, Italian, French, and German papers of reactionary activity in Northern Portugal. When these reports are referred to the Portuguese embassies at London, Rome, France, or Berlin they are invariably discredited, but this may merely be, as the *Tribuna* (Rome) remarks, "because the various embassies have received no information on the subject from Portugal."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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## RISING WAVE OF CRIME IN FRANCE

As FRANCE has grown richer since the Revolution, it has grown more degenerate, said a recent English writer, and as if to confirm the statement we now have the testimony of several serious French journals to the increased criminality, both juvenile and adult, which is conspicuous in Paris and other great cities. A scientific study of the question has been made in the *Economiste Français* (Paris), which draws its statistics from the reports of the *Journal Officiel* (Paris), the Government organ of criminal conditions. This undoubtedly reliable and accurate paper tells us:

> "The increase of crime is one of the most urgent questions now occupying public attention. Juvenile crime has reached a pitch which rouses the greatest apprehension. The evil has become so crying that the official reports on criminal procedure have never been less optimistic. In the district of Paris the number of murders is steadily on the increase."

Thus within ten years, we are told, the crimes of this nature have increased from 20, in 1899, to 94 in 1909. What is the cause of this increased violence and rascality in young and old which is most flagrantly apparent in Paris? The clerical papers of Paris, such as the *Soleil* and *Croix*, lay the blame on the non-religious teaching of the public schools. The Socialist organs, such as the *Humanité* and the *Intransigeant*, attribute the general rage of crime to the imbecility of the Government even under the profest Socialist Briand. The *Revue* (Paris) thinks that the decadence of the police lies at the root of the matter. The police are not what they were in the days of Fouché. Even Lepine, Chief of Police in Paris, is called a failure. Ill-paid, liable to dismissal at any moment, the gendarme is no longer respected and, we are told, good and capable men now avoid the service. Recruits are to be found only among the incapable and semi-criminal classes. Describing the evil condition of things in Paris, Colonel Lambertin says in the *Revue:*

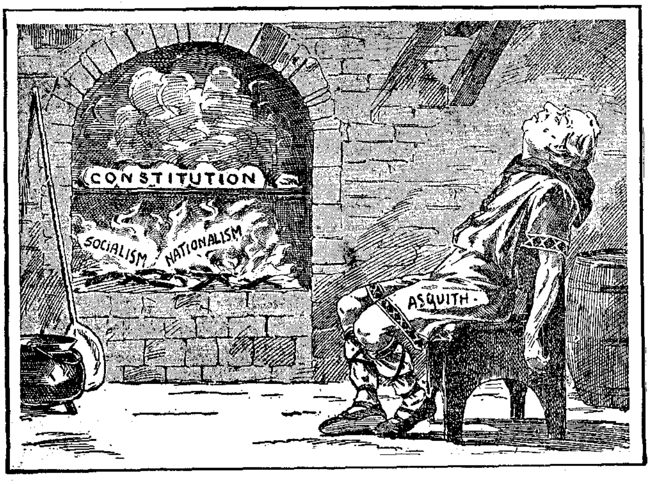
> "The recrudescence of murders, thefts, and robberies, and the increasing audacity of the Apaches in the cities and bandits in the country, the crimes and offenses of all kinds which fill all the pages of the newspapers, while the perpetrators themselves often remain untouched, have raised serious doubts about the efficiency of the means being taken to insure public security. People are asking if society finds itself sufficiently protected and if some steps should not be taken to remedy this evil. The statistics and reports are being investigated and the facts they reveal furnish adequate ground for alarm. The number of complaints and indictments has increased by more than 100,000 in ten years. Each year nearly 100,000 crimes remain unpunished and 15,000 accused are arrested without evidence to commit them. There are 400,000 highway robbers in France, and the vagabonds, deserters, and tramps equal in number an army corps of 70,000 men!"

Colonel Lambertin attributes this license to the defective organization and decadent character of the French police, whom he contrasts with the constabulary of Germany. "There is a deterioration in the quality as well as in the quantity" of the French gendarmerie of to-day. To quote his words:

> "In former times our police enjoyed a high prestige and a reputation for high morale, and their reputation was unstained. Because of the social respect in which the force was held, because of its spirit of discipline and self-abnegation, and its deep sense of duty, its service was performed with unrivaled excellence.
>
> "Let us plainly tell the truth. Their reputation is fast disappearing. This can not escape the observation of the clear-sighted. But so long as the profession of the gendarme becomes no longer a position, but a makeshift, all reforms in the service will be built upon the sand. So long as the treasury refuses to make grants sufficient to give the gendarme enough for his support and that of his family, we can expect no efficient police service."

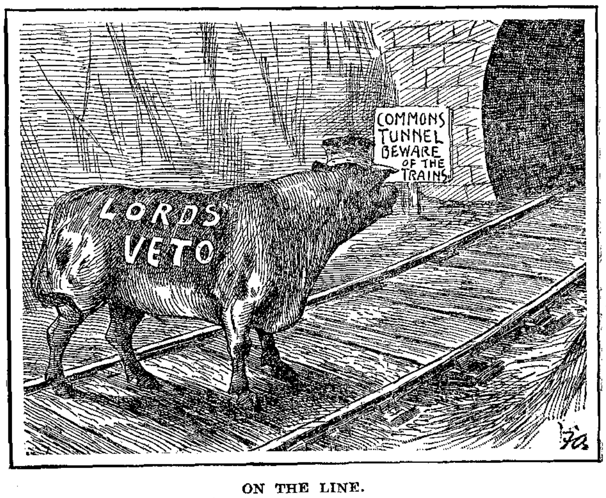
Criminality may spread even to the police, says the Colonel, for already the French gendarmerie, degraded and humiliated by the Government, is being deserted by good men, and the authorities find themselves obliged to recruit from among "the mediocre, the incapable, the worthless, or the depraved." Even at present the criminal class "act with redoubled hardihood, because they count on the negligent incompetency of the police." But things may become even worse than this if the police prove faithless to their charge. To quote further:

> "Think for a moment of what would happen if the gendarmerie, guardian of order and tranquillity, watchman over life and property, and judicious instrument of repression, were to fail us utterly. We have already often been threatened by this and are now threatened more and more. The danger is real, and it increases every year. If it is not met with energy and promptness, it will prove impossible to escape a catastrophe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MRS. BULL'S BURNING CAKES.

While Asquith dreams only of his own fortunes.
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).


COMMONS TUNNEL BEWARE OF THE TRAIN
LORDS VETO

ON THE LINE.

THE BULL—"Was that a whistle I heard?"
—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

BOVINE PERILS IN BRITAIN.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION

## WHEN THE WIRELESS WAS LAUGHED AT

NEARLY forty years ago Congress and the newspapers enjoyed a huge lot of mirth over a wireless-telegraph company, which was finally granted incorporation more in a spirit of good humor than as an enterprise to be taken seriously. The theory on which the project was based is a little nebulous; but the idea at the bottom of it, namely, that a disturbance of electric equilibrium at a given spot would be propagated to a distant spot where it might be detected and used for signaling, is sound; for this is precisely the method on which our modern wireless is based. Whether effective methods of disturbing the electric balance and of detecting the waves so set in motion were known to the promoters of the wireless scheme of 1873, is another matter. The ridicule heaped upon the project by the press of that day reads a little oddly, however, in view of the wonders to which we are now daily accustomed. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, February 25), in an article describing this earliest wireless plan:

> "The corporation was entitled the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company, and its members were Mahlon Loomis, Alexander Elliott, and William N. Chamberlain, of Washington, D. C., P. R. Ammidon, of Boston, and Isaiah Lukens, of Delaware. It was permitted to have a capital stock of $200,000 and to increase the same to $2,000,000, if the interest of the company should require.
>
> "All that the act of incorporation tells of the purpose of the company is that 'the business and objects of said corporation shall be to develop and utilize the principles and powers of natural electricity, to be used in telegraphing, generating light, heat, and motive power, and otherwise make and operate any machinery run by electricity for any purpose.'
>
> "The 'Loomis Aerial Telegraph' bill was introduced by Representative John A. Bingham, of Ohio, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and thence favorably reported by Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, on May 21, 1872."

Mr. Conger, in a long and flowery speech, set forth the beauties of the plan as follows:

> "This theory assumes that the earth itself, the atmosphere surrounding it, and the infinite depth of space encompassing this aerial world, contain a succession of concentric circles or planes of electricity, of which those nearest the earth are perpetually disturbed by oceanic currents, atmospheric changes, alternations of day and night, and the ever-varying effects of solar radiation and lunar influences; but that above these, pierced, perhaps, by the tops of the loftiest mountains, are concentric circles, or vast surrounding seas of undisturbed electricity, which may be affected by any interpenetrating galvanic force from beneath, causing electrical vibrations, or waves, to pass from that point within such electric plane around the world, as upon the surface of some quiet lake one wave circlet follows another from the point of disturbance to the remotest shores.
>
> "So that from any other mountain-top upon the globe any conductor which shall pierce this plane and receive the impression of such vibration may be connected with an indicator, which will mark the length and duration of such vibration, and indicate by any agreed system of notation convertible into human language the messages of the operator at the point of first disturbance; and thus not only from one, but many mountain-tops, piercing far above the circumambient atmosphere, the devotee of science and the solemn student of nature may gather the unwritten messages of interest or affection from the silent solitudes of nature and the cerulean depths of heaven with unerring accuracy, and transmit them to the denizens of all lands by the mundane machinery of telegraphic instrumentalities."

Mr. Bingham was somewhat clearer, if more prosaic, saying:

> "I understand that the highest authorities on electricity, both in America and Europe, sustain the theory upon which this project is based, to wit, that the earth is negatively electric, and that the atmosphere above the earth is positively electric increasing in proportion as you ascend above the level of tide-water.
>
> "The project here proposed is simply to connect the air at a certain altitude (three or four miles if you please, above the level of the sea) with the tide-water level of the earth by means of wires, thereby completing the electric circuit."

Mr. Bingham went on to explain that the required altitude was to be reached by means of mountains, and that it was proposed "to utilize electricity wherever diffused through the earth and in the atmosphere"; and said that for three successive years he had introduced the bill and had it referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The principal opponent of the bill, Charles W. Willard, of Vermont, objected to it on constitutional grounds. Most of the members appeared to regard the bill as a joke, and let it pass. On the following day the New York *World* published a long editorial headed "Airy Nothings," filled with ridicule of the project and of "this electrical Conger," "whose name would lead one to suppose him a denizen rather of the water than of the air." *The Scientific American Supplement* remarks:

> "This all happened thirty-eight years ago. How well may we learn at this time, following the C. Q. D. of the ill-starred *Republic* and the still more recent rescue of Wellman and his brave associates, the value of some 'Airy Nothings' of prophecy, and the truth of Mr. Conger's words: 'Sir, the visions of the seer are wont to be mistaken for the ravings of insanity. The sublime revelations of prophecy as well as the announcement of important truths have oftentimes been deemed the vagaries of those whom much learning hath made mad.'
>
> "'This electrical Conger' was the same man who urged the passage of the act which provided funds and authority to send General Greely on his quest of the North Pole, and in honor of whom Greely named Conger Inlet and Fort Conger, celebrated as the abiding-place of Greely and his men, and later of Peary and other Arctic explorers.
>
> "A description of the actual conditions under which wireless telegraphy is commercially successful would differ little from the theory advanced in the debate on wireless telegraphy to which the House of Representatives listened 'with dreamy indifference' thirty-eight years ago."

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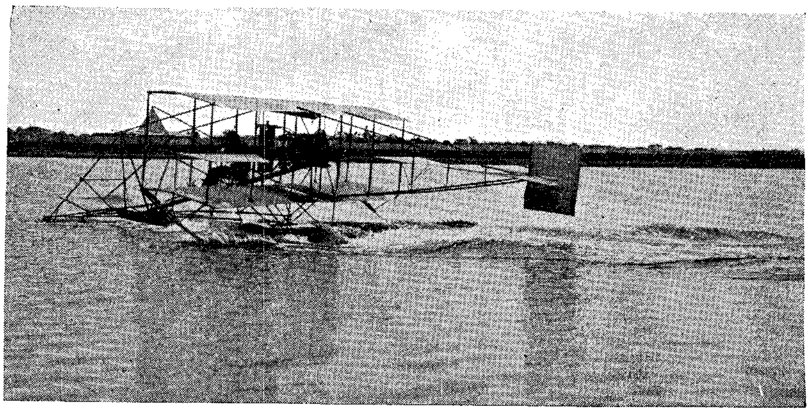
X-RAY INK—A kind of ink opaque to the *x*-ray, and hence valuable to physicians for marking their Roentgen negatives, is described by Dr. E. H. Skinner, of Kansas City, in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis). The ink consists of a crystalline substance, opaque to the ray, suspended as a powder in a convenient liquid vehicle. Says Dr. Skinner:

> "Such an *x*-ray ink will prove of inestimable value in medico-legal practise, where negatives must be exhibited to a judge and jury. Such negatives will have indelibly imprest upon them the name, age, part and position of body, date, and signature of the roentgenologist, and there may also be added the signature of a representative of the parties to the controversy. There will be absolutely no chance of confusing, mistaking, misrepresenting, or exchanging plates. If a consulting roentgenologist is called upon either side of the case it will be easy and convenient for him to render an opinion upon the negative, as the data will be legible.
>
> "Aside from the medico-legal aspect of this *x*-ray ink, we may readily see how convenient it will be for the alphabetical or numerical filing of plates. There is no chance of a mistake, such as duplication of numbers, as the name and date would also serve to identify. Where plates of both extremities are required the advantage of the *x*-ray ink can not be surpassed. One can write upon the plate-envelop, 'right leg' or 'left elbow' and the position during exposure. Recently the author was called upon to give an opinion in court upon negatives of the right and left elbows, both of which were reputed to have sustained fractures to the radial head. The only means of

identification was the roentgenologist's inscription placed upon the plates after development. It takes an acute interpretation to identify four pictures of two elbows, without some opaque identification imprint upon the negative at the time of exposure. The best one could opinionate was that the negatives were of elbows and, while two of them indicated fracture and two did not, it was impossible to state that they indicated a fracture of each radial head or were negatives of the case in question. If the roentgenologist is confused in his identification, imagine the idea of exactness that the lay juror obtains."



Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of "The Scientific American."

GATHERING HEADWAY.

## AN AMPHIBIOUS BIPLANE

As if it were not enough for our aeroplanes to flit to and fro from the shore to the decks of ships and back again, we now have them skimming along the very surface of the water and rising from it at will like sea-gulls. We gave a picture of this feat in our issue for February 11, and now *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 4) tells us how it was done. Glenn H. Curtiss, who performed it at San Diego on January 26, had for two years been experimenting with floats for his biplane that would enable it to rise from the surface of the water. Over a year ago he had succeeded in developing a speed of about 20 miles an hour along the surface, but found it was not enough for rising. Then at the beginning of the new year Mr. Curtiss moved to the Pacific Coast and set about endeavoring to develop suitable floats. In his first experiments he constructed one large float and placed this under the center of the machine at an incline of 10 or 12 degrees. Some distance forward another was placed; while at the extreme front, on a special outrigger, was mounted a small elevating hydroplane at an angle of about 25 degrees, to lift the front part of the machine. The first experiments were made with these new floats on January 26 last; and the aviator was enabled to get up a speed on the surface of about 45 miles an hour. We read:

"At the first try-out, while traveling over the water at high speed, Mr. Curtiss found himself suddenly nearing the shore, and to avoid running aground he turned his horizontal rudder sharply upward, with the result that the machine rose from the water with perfect ease. He soon alighted again, and in the second flight he made a circle and remained in the air a minute and 21 seconds. . . . The machine showed a speed of 50 miles an hour in the air as against 45 miles an hour when skimming over the surface of the water.

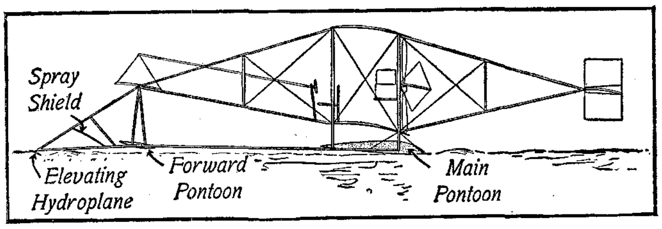


DIAGRAM SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF HYDROPLANE FLOATS.

"Not satisfied with the several floats with which he had attained his first success in rising from the water, Mr. Curtiss immediately constructed a single float 12 feet long by 2 feet in width and 12 inches deep. This float is built of wood and resembles a flat-bottomed boat or scow, the top being covered with canvas to keep the water from getting in. Three feet from the front end the bottom is curved upward, forming a bow the full width of the float, while at the same distance from the rear the float slants downward in a similar manner.

"This single float is placed under the aeroplane in such a position that the main weight of the machine and aviator is slightly to the rear of the center of the float, which causes the latter to incline upward slightly and thus gives the necessary angle for hydroplaning on the surface of the water. The weight of this new float is but 50 pounds, or less than half as much as that of the two floats that were used before.

"The paint was barely dry on the new float before Mr. Curtiss had it fitted to his machine and gave it a trial. This was done on February 1 and the trial was thoroughly successful. . . . Besides being much more compact and creating less disturbance, this float or scow can be used for carrying articles or a passenger. . . . . . .

"After meeting with success with his new float, Mr. Curtiss, on February 17, made more flights with the motor and propeller placed at the front of his biplane and with his seat placed at the rear of the main planes. The chief of these flights was one which he made from North Island, where he is experimenting, over San Diego harbor to the cruiser *Pennsylvania*. He alighted upon the surface close beside the cruiser and his aeroplane was hauled up beside the war-ship and placed on her deck. . . . The removal of the front horizontal rudder [made it] . . . possible to raise the machine so close alongside of the cruiser that the aviator could climb aboard. . . . . . .

"After a short visit on the cruiser the aviator was again lowered to the surface in his machine. A sailor started the engine, and Mr. Curtiss flew back to his starting-point in short order. The naval authorities were greatly pleased with his demonstration and it is probable that the Navy Department will purchase one of these machines in the near future and continue the instruction of its officers.

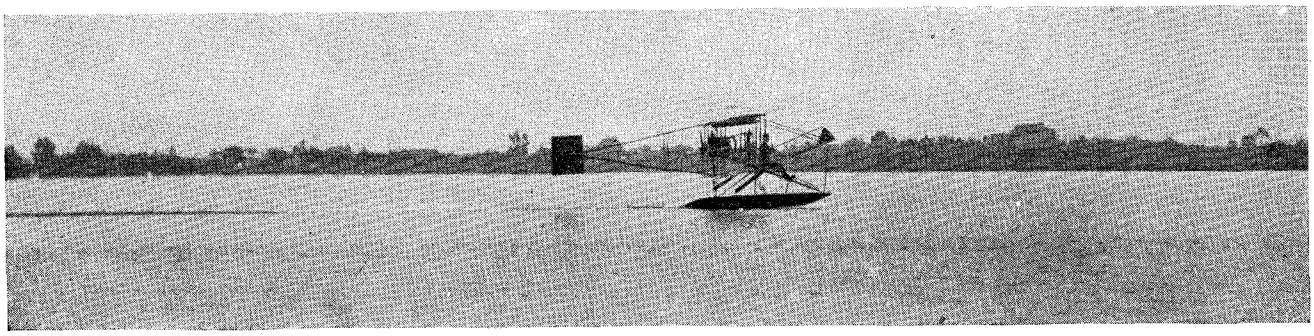
"After increasing the surface of his biplane Mr. Curtiss on February 24 took up one of his naval pupils, Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, as a passenger. He made a flight of 1.5 miles, rising to a height of 100 feet and flying as slowly as 25 miles an hour, or as fast as 50 miles an hour, at will. Lieutenant Ellyson was seated on the pontoon below the aeroplane. He could look down in the water and see bottom at a depth of 25 feet, and he believes submarines can be easily located by flying over the water. The slow speed at which it is possible to fly will make the biplane especially useful for bomb-dropping."

## HONEY IN CHOCOLATE

French manufacturers have been trying the experiment of incorporating a small quantity of honey in chocolate to improve its flavor and its digestive qualities. As this was labeled "honey-chocolate," the pure-food authorities immediately prosecuted the maker for not using pure honey and suppressing the sugar altogether. He pleaded that he had not asserted the absence of sugar and that, in fact, it was impossible to prepare chocolate without its use. There being no data, the court ordered experiments to be made and some new and interesting facts were brought out, which are described in *La Nature* (Paris, February 18), where we read:

"An official test was made at the factory. The necessary quantity of cacao was placed in two grinders. . . . To the mass of ground cacao was then added sugar in the usual proportions. The whole was intimately mixt, until finally the compound had a pasty consistency and a very homogeneous appearance.

"A preliminary addition of about a pound of honey was then made. Almost at once the mass of chocolate changed its aspect; it grew hard, solidified, and required grinding again to



SKIMMING THE SURFACE AT 40 MILES AN HOUR.

The water remains nearly unruffled as the craft passes over it.

bring it to its original consistency. New additions of honey were made . . . and the hardening of the paste took place with each, but with increased intensity. Every time it was necessary to keep on longer with the regrinding to obtain the necessary fluidity. At the same time the operation became more and more difficult, so that the mill was sometimes completely choked, showing how hard and compact were the agglomerated masses of chocolate.

"In short, when the proportion of honey added to the chocolate reaches 8 per cent., the work of the mill becomes completely impossible. The chocolate made in this way did not look at all like the commercial variety and was not of an appetizing appearance; it was lumpy, soft, and could neither be made into tablets nor given any definite form. Besides, the taste of the honey was too marked, for altho the chocolate must be flavored this should be done with discretion, so that its own taste may not be concealed.

"These official tests, which were made in the presence of chemical experts, are very interesting, for there was no way of foreseeing the impossibility of incorporating honey with chocolate beyond a certain proportion. There were absolutely no data on the subject, which explains the surprize of the pure-food officials. The authorities will hereafter consider honey added to chocolate as a flavor and not as a substitute for sugar."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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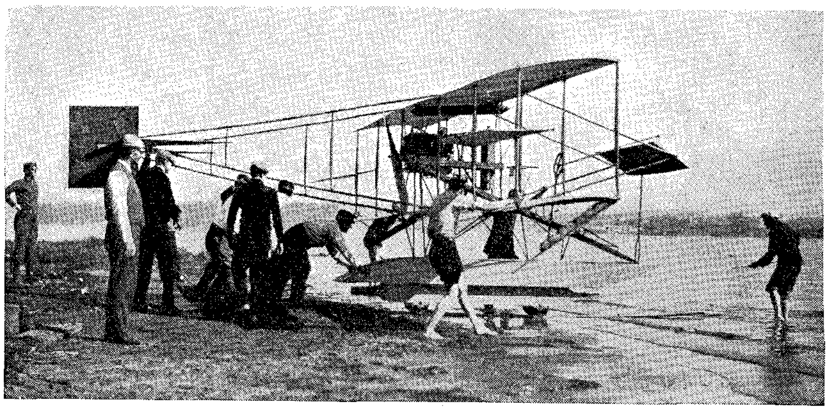
## LIGHT METALS

BEFORE the advent of aluminum we were wont to think of a metal as a heavy substance like iron or lead. The advent of this new metal into our daily life has acquainted us with at least one light metal; but it is by no means the lightest. Sodium and potassium will float on water and even magnesium is far lighter than aluminum. These lighter metals are not usable by themselves, but some of them may be profitably used as alloys, in combination with others. In *Cosmos* (Paris, February 4) H. Rousset writes of some of the applications of the light metals. We may, he premises, by analogy with the phases of prehistoric time—the ages of stone, bronze, etc.—call our own epoch the Age of Metal, for in all the sciences, industries, and arts, metals, either pure or in the form of alloys or salts, play a part of the first importance. He goes on:



SIDE VIEW OF AEROPLANE, SHOWING SINGLE PONTOON.

"For a long time the common metals were used only for mechanical constructions; they then had a combination of qualities that are still very commonly attached to the word 'metal'—solidity, tenacity, high density. Now there exist and are now more or less widely employed, soft metals, fragile metals, light metals.

"It may be easily understood that lightness, when joined to properties of tenacity, cheapness, and inalterability, may be advantageously utilized for a large number of different applications. Unfortunately, the light metals were for a very long time laboratory curiosities; and it is not until after a half-century of scientific and industrial efforts that it has been possible to prepare them cheaply and to obtain them in the pure state or in the form of alloys whose lightness is combined with solidity and resistance to divers agents.

"The most common light metals are, first of all, aluminum, now well known through its daily uses (density 2.56); next in order, magnesium, which is lighter still (density 1.74), but unfortunately more alterable and dearer. Sodium and potassium are even lighter, having a density less than that of water, but their alterability was until recently an insurmountable obstacle to their use, except as chemical reagents. It is well known, in fact, and it is one of the most interesting laboratory experiments, that the affinity of these metals for oxygen is so great that they decompose water with production of sufficient heat to burn the hydrogen thus produced."

After a more detailed description of each of these metals, the writer goes on to speak of their physical properties, some of which have important bearings on their use. We read:

"It might be advantageous, for instance, to substitute for copper electrical conductors others of aluminum, which might be sustained by lighter posts, but we must take account of the respective conductibilities of the two metals. In fact, what difference does it make that aluminum is four times lighter than copper, if it conducts only one-fourth as well? Four times as much metal would therefore be required. . . . Likewise, the tenacity of the line enters into consideration: we may economize not only in the strength of the posts but in their number, for the stronger the line the farther apart we may place the supports.

"So it is of the highest importance to know all the properties of the light metals. . . . . . .

"To utilize as perfectly as possible the various light metals and communicate to them certain indispensable properties that are often wanting in their pure state, we are naturally led to form alloys of them. About 1866 Woehler prepared combinations of aluminum and magnesium which were very fragile and easily oxidizable, so were not utilized. Later, alloys of the same kind were successfully made, having properties similar to those of aluminum.

"As we add magnesium to aluminum (5 to 30 per cent.) we obtain ductile alloys harder than aluminum; a mixture of 70 parts of aluminum to 30 of magnesium is of a hardness between bronze and steel. If the proportion of magnesium be still further increased the metal becomes extremely hard, but brittle; it may be broken with a hammer. But, on the other hand, it then takes a magnificent polish. If the proportion of magnesium be increased beyond 50 per cent. the hardness then diminishes and tends to approach that of magnesium.

"The alloys of magnesium and aluminum made by Dr. Mach, who names them 'magnalium,' are easily prepared by mixture of the melted metals. The magnalium most generally used contains 25 to 30 per cent. of magnesium; it melts very easily, is quite hard and ductile, and resists the action of both air and water well. From this last point of view it is superior to each of its constituents, especially to magnesium. . . . . .

"Alloys of zinc and aluminum have been prepared with the object of making the latter metal harder. Such a product, containing one-third zinc by weight, is nearly as hard as tool-steel; with one-half less zinc the alloy may be hammered and drawn. For the construction of instruments of precision, there is used, under the name of 'ziskon,' a metal of 25 per cent. zinc to 75 of aluminum.

"Finally, to avoid increasing the density of aluminum, numerous alloys are made, having more than 90 per cent. of this metal and slight proportions of divers constituents. . . . The aluminum alloys of this type that are most used are of three kinds: the most solid, used for forgings, contains 1.8 per cent. of copper, 1.6 of magnesium, and 1.2 of nickel, with a little antimony and iron as impurities. Alloys for casting contain, besides the constituents of the preceding mixture, a little lead and tin. Finally, the metal intended to be hammered or drawn, is composed of aluminum with 3.15 per cent. of tin, 1.6 of magnesium, 0.2 of copper, and 0.8 of lead."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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DAYLIGHT BY LEGISLATION—The so-called "daylight bill," about which little has been heard of late, has apparently not been forgotten by its advocates in the British Parliament. *Nature* (London), which thinks that the measure's chief effect will be to make Britain ridiculous, states that Home-Secretary Winston Churchill is in its favor and that its proposer, Mr. William Willett, intends to push it. The bill, it will be remembered, provides that all the clocks in England shall be set forward at certain times in the year and backward at others, so that more daylight may be effective without any change in the formal hours of work and play. Says the paper named above:

"Mr. Churchill is, in fact, prepared to support a measure which will convert Greenwich time into German time at stated intervals, not because he has taken competent opinion as to the consequences of such an act, but because he thinks a majority desires it. In the building and engineering trades, and in the Government's own dockyards, the working-hours are already adjusted to the seasons, without legislative interference, so that the suggestion that agriculturists are the only people who do not want the bill is misleading. The promoters of the bill refer to the advantages which would be obtained by altering the hours of work at different seasons of the year according to those of daylight. But it does not seem to occur to them that all the advantages could be secured in a much simpler way without the indescribable confusion and inconvenience which would be caused by frequent interference with clock-time. We believe that if the measure which Mr. Willett persistently puts forward is ever put upon the statute-book, it will make us the laughing-stock of the civilized world. Unable to change our customs, we are to deceive ourselves into doing so by moving the hands of clocks in months prescribed by Act of Parliament. Such methods may be appropriate for lodging-house servants, but they are unworthy of the dignity of a great nation."

# ELECTRIC PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT

HOW IT IS POSSIBLE to use many of the ordinary electric appliances such as fans, flatirons, and "hair-dryers" in amateur photographic work is described by a writer in *The Edison Monthly* (New York, March). Any one who is working with the appliances still in use in many photographic dark rooms would be astonished and delighted, we are told, with what can be done by the use of these electrical devices, which not only hasten results, but make it possible to obtain finer effects in developing and printing. In the first place, more powerful lights may now be used in making enlargements. One of these is in an asbestos case, so that the light falls only on the photographic plate placed in the enlarging-frame. By moving a lever the intensity can be changed from a comparatively low power to forty times daylight intensity. More novel still are the various electric-heating apparatus adapted for photographic work. We read:

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AN ELECTRIC FLATIRON USED TO MOUNT PRINTS SAVES THE PURCHASE OF A FIFTY-DOLLAR PRESS.

"There is the electric fan to expedite drying, and for extra quick work a dryer, usually seen in hair-dressing parlors, has been found extremely serviceable. Several plates on a rack can be dried at once by use of the fan, the process taking from one-half to two hours, depending on the humidity of the air on any particular day. The current of warm air from the hair-dryer can be directed only on one negative at a time, but the work is done in fifteen minutes. When one considers that without these extraneous aids it frequently takes twelve hours for plates to be ready for printing, the usefulness of these electric appliances can easily be seen.

"Another advantage is that it is possible to do finer work in this way. Printing from a wet plate, or from an enlargement, are old tricks where newspaper photography is concerned, but such treatment, while giving the desired speed, will never give fine results. The effect, too, of the warm air from the electric dryer on the plate aids in bringing out the details which might otherwise be lost. Even the directions to amateur photographers suggest that the films are better if dried in a warm room.

"In mounting, an electric flatiron gives excellent results. This is done by use of gum tissue, which is placed between the print and the cardboard. The electric iron is then applied and a perfect piece of mounting results, since the print has absolutely no chance to curl, while crooked placing can be remedied by the application of a little more heat. . . . . .

"An electric radiator facilitates operations in the dark room. Hitherto many photographers have been forced to do this portion of their work in a cold room, since steam heat is too damp, and gas heating gives out too much light at the same time. An electric radiator gives dry heat with no lighting effect, and while the room is warming, water for warm solutions can be set upon the radiator. . . . . .

"Amateurs who are acutely aware of the length of time ordinarily consumed in the drying of negatives and prints may be interested to know how newspapers publish in their afternoon editions pictures of some event which occurred not more than three hours before. In order to do this newspaper photographic departments do not wait for their negatives to dry at all, but 'print from a wet plate,' as it is called.

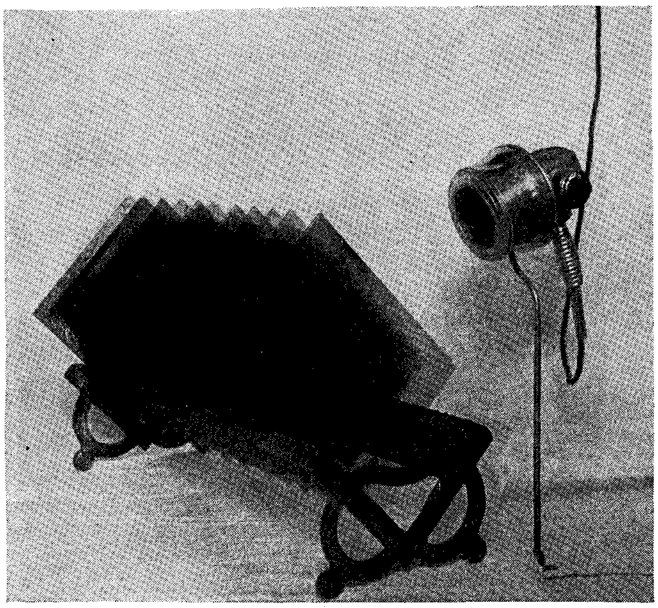
"To do this, the negative, as soon as it has been developed, is placed still wet in the enlarging-frame. It does not come in contact with any printing-paper, so the soft surface is not damaged. In the enlarging process, a strong light is thrown through the plate in the frame, the enlarged positive reflection being thrown on a screen some feet off. The printing-paper is then put upon the screen and the photograph printed directly upon it.

"While this method has the advantage of extreme speed, it can not produce fine work, for when the plate, still wet, is put in the frame the gelatin has not yet 'set,' as it were, so that lines and shadings have not become clearly defined. Then when this is enlarged the muddiness of outline is increased.

"This system of printing from a wet plate, combined with the quick printing, goes to account for the poor quality of so many of the pictures which appear in daily papers. This difference becomes strongly marked where some publication has a carefully prepared weekly supplement in which the photographs are extremely good, while many of the pictures seen in the daily editions are inferior. Newspapers that care about the appearance of their daily editions could adopt these various electric devices to use where speed, tho not the greatest, is required."

## WHEN JOY BODES ILL

WE ARE all familiar with the fact that emotions like melancholy, grief, or fear may be symptoms of disease; but the idea of a state of delight or satisfaction as a diseased condition will be new to most. But joy is produced by the free exercise of our tendencies, and may be due on the one hand to healthful absence of obstacles to such exercise, or, on the other hand, to the existence of such slight or feeble desires or tendencies to action that it is easy to carry them out. This is what Dr. Mignard, a French authority, calls, in a recent book, "Passive Joy"; and it is a symptom of disease. A reviewer of this work in *The British Medical Journal* (London, February 11) says that while it might be imagined that most mental maladies are accompanied by disagreeable sentiments, a visit to any asylum would quickly disabuse the visitor of this misconception. He goes on:



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ELECTRIC HAIR-DRYER USED FOR PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES.

It will dry a negative in fifteen minutes.

"It is incontestably true that apart altogether from the actively excited manifestations of happiness of the maniacal and other 'expansives,' states of beatitude are commonly exhibited by the idiot and imbecile, and also, where they might be least expected, by the senile dement and the general paralytic in his last stages. It is to this phase of morbid pleasure that he [Dr. Mignard] proposes to apply the striking tho hardly happy term of 'passive joy.' Akin to the euphoria of the dying and the well-known optimism of the consumptive, this phenomenon has often excited remark. Yet, Dr. Mignard says, it has been very little investigated, and this gap he now seeks to fill. This beatitude Dr. Mignard describes as a state of calm and peaceful satisfaction with a minimum of external manifestation, shown only by a smile at once sweet, foolish, and lasting, by the optimism of the responses of the subjects and by the tone of their voices. It is unaccompanied by any intellectual excitation; on the contrary, a mental torpidity appears characteristic. Sensibility, cutaneous and special, is generally diminished, and motility always. . . . The circulation is, as a rule, slow, and the blood-pressure low in all cases. The condition described by Dr. Mignard is thus a very different state from that of joy as usually conceived, with its wealth of active manifestations. Yet these two have, he maintains, a common root, a simple sensorial phenomenon—an agreeable feeling. But how is this agreeable feeling to be explained? . . . Dr. Mignard thinks that in the mental sphere—that which causes joy, active or passive, the joy of the idiot or that of the poet or savant—is the suppression of every hindrance or clog, the liberty of the function, or the feeling of that liberty. The active tend to thought, to invention, to movement; the passive incline only to repose and inertia. Neither the one nor the other, however, are conscious of any obstacle, of any inhibition of their tendencies, which they realize in their plenitude; the first out of the superabundance of their energies, the second because they have only feeble or attenuated tendencies very easy of satisfaction."

## WRONG IDEAS OF WHAT IS USEFUL IN EDUCATION

THAT EDUCATION is practical, of course, which trains the pupil to "do things." One of the things that he should be able to do, however, is to express himself; to formulate what thoughts he has acquired, to put them into shape that may be assimilated by others. That modern scientific education is neglecting this side of training in its effort to suppress everything that is merely "literary," is charged by Mr. L. de Launay in an article on "Literary Culture and Science" contributed to *La Nature* (Paris). This writer falls foul especially of the celebrated engineering schools of Paris, which he says are turning out pupils incapable of giving clear expression to what they know. We read:

"The first way of formulating thought is to understand one's own language, and the more fixt this language is—the more each of its conventional signs has a value that is immovable and known to all—the more faithfully the thought will be transmitted from the speaker or writer to the hearer or reader. One of the great advantages of learning to express one's thoughts precisely and clearly in the dead languages, whence French is derived, is the fact that they are dead. We must add, in the case of Latin, its well-known qualities of conciseness and rigidity—its lapidary character which makes it the jurist's tongue. Some of these qualities reappear in French, which is a Latin tongue. . . . It goes without saying that we ought to know our own language first and to know it well. . . . .

"Besides this, as we understand in principle but have not sufficiently carried out, we should multiply our means of entering into communication with men of other lands. While waiting for a universal language, which we may one day possess—which Latin or French once was, and which Esperanto surely will never be—a young man must to-day know as many modern languages as possible. An engineer who desires to rise somewhat beyond routine and the earthy quality of his occupation should at least know English and German. . . . . .

"Finally, the last indispensable means of translating thought . . . is the graphic method. The rapid drawing—the sketch—which explains, and which records the explanation, is an indispensable tongue for the engineer and the scientist. At the risk of being paradoxical, I should say that in the education of an engineer, what seems to me most indispensable for immediate acquisition—is perhaps not so much mathematics . . . as modern languages and drawing."

Now the chief French engineering schools, Mr. De Launay goes on to say, are cutting out precisely these subjects on the ground that their omission is a step toward democracy. Thus students graduate from these schools who are "quite incapable of asking in a foreign factory what is the horse-power of an engine or the tonnage of a furnace." Why not suppress examinations altogether, he asks, and admit by lot? American schools have not yet reached this point, and the advocates of the older education are hoping that they may never attain it.

# LETTERS AND ART

## COOL JUDGMENTS OF AN "AMERICAN" OPERA

WITH REDSKINS on the boards at the Metropolitan Opera House and the New Theater, primitive emotions patriotically labeled "American" might seem to have the right of way. Critics might for once let patriotism have full swing and raise a chorus of praise over home-grown opera that will deliver us from the foreign thrall. So many might think, but if any thought thus about Victor Herbert's Indian opera, "Natoma," their confidence was misplaced. The critics in this case have taken the rôle of the passengers in the old Western days who sometimes repulsed the redskins who tried to board the stage. Thus Mr. Gilman, of *Harper's Weekly*, calls the construction of the book of this opera "amateurish in the last degree," with its literary form "incredibly fatuous and inane." Mr. Parker, of the Boston *Transcript*, agrees with him, with the damning inclusion of the music too. "From beginning to end, equally in text and music, 'Natoma' is an utterly mediocre opera," he asserts. We do not, however, find the guns of the daily press trained with so much violence on this work labeled "American." *The Sun*, *Evening Post*, and *Tribune* find many things to commend in Mr. Herbert's score, while Philadelphia, which enjoyed the honor of its first performance on any stage, was quite lyrical in its praise. *The Sun* gives this survey of the story:

Photograph by White, New York.

MARY GARDEN AS "NATOMA."

"Sacrificing all attempts at beauty for the sake of the make-up," says Mr. Finck, "she succeeded in creating a good illusion of an Indian girl."

"The heroine is an Indian girl who serves and loves *Barbara*, the beautiful daughter of a Spanish gentleman. Of course others love her too. One is *Alvarado*, a young Spaniard, who is rejected once in the first act and again in the second—this time in a picturesque dance in which the placing of the man's hat upon the woman's head signifies acceptance. The second adorer is *Paul Merrill*, an American naval officer. Since he is the tenor he is of course the successful suitor. There is a halfbreed, *Castro*, who admires *Natoma*, but is repulsed by her and therefore must have revenge.

"The first act is taken up with the introduction of these persons, with the highly ceremonious return of *Barbara* from school, the rejection of her unwelcome suitor and *Natoma's*, the laying of a plot by the half-breed for *Alvarado* to abduct the Spanish girl, and the confession of love between her and the naval officer. In addition to these incidents we learn the story of *Natoma* and her tribe, of the amulet she wears, of her love for *Paul*, and of her knowledge that *Barbara* will be her successful rival.

"In the second act there is a fête in a public square. There is a deal of bustle and stage spectacle. The vaqueros enter and sing. The sailor lover enters and sings. There is a Carmencita dance on a table. There is the hat dance with the rejection of *Alvarado*. Then the act finally comes to Hecuba. *Castro* challenges all comers to meet him in the 'ancient dagger dance.' *Natoma* accepts. They dance a very creepy kind of melodramatic dance, and meanwhile *Alvarado* makes open preparations before several hundred people to carry off *Barbara* from the front of the stage right under her father's nose. When he is quite ready *Natoma* rushes by *Castro* and stabs the wicked but foolish *Alvarado*, who promptly dies. Thereupon much choral excitement results. It is checked by the appearance of a priest, who invites *Natoma* to accept the sanctuary of the old mission church. There being no police in sight she promenades into the church unhindered.

"In the third act *Natoma* (inside the church) determines to rejoin her people and wreak much vengeance. The priest, *Father Peralta*, persuades her that love is better and that it will unite her in the hereafter to her dear *Barbara*, who never did her any harm except to take away the man she loved. Thereupon *Natoma* determines to become a nun, and presently to the accompaniment of much choral music joins a white sisterhood of female chorus singers. And that concludes the entertainment."

The critics, equally with the public, struggle with the idea that Mr. Herbert is mainly known to us as a composer of comic opera. Mr. Krehbiel thinks he "has succeeded better than we could have wished at times in divorcing himself from himself." For—

"He is not the care-free, happy melodist that he used to be in his best operettas, but an opera-maker of the modern type who relies upon his orchestra; upon themes harmonized and orchestrated to give color, life, and meaning to persons and situations not deserving of so much painstaking skill and so much learned craftsmanship. He applies local color when he thinks it will be effective. He uses Indian themes to give vitality to his heroine, and he does it so well that, aided by the skill of Miss Garden in characterization, he makes *Natoma* (who, we neglected to state, goes to a nunnery at the end) a figure of considerable interest. He indulges in exotic or esoteric harmonies when the need of something unusual seizes upon him, and shows that here, too, his is anything but a 'prentice hand. He tries, and generally with success, to avoid the frivolities of the manner which he has employed in his popular stage pieces, but he does not once swing himself up to a sustained and passionate cantilena."

Mr. Finck in *The Evening Post* seems to take pride in Mr. Herbert's conservatism, for he finds the composer "needs no outlandish instruments or Debussyan dissonances to give variety and piquancy to his score." Further:

"With the exception of a few bars of weird harmonic progressions, first heard when *Natoma* tells of the famine her ancestors had to endure, there is nothing to shock the sensibilities of the most conservative. This is one of the recurring themes in the opera, a characteristically mournful suggestion of the fate of the Indian race. There are other leading motives, including one for *Natoma's* fate, which is heard many times throughout the opera, and afterward haunts the memory. Puccini made a great mistake in virtually abandoning in his 'Girl of the Golden West' the system of leading motives which had served him so well in 'Bohême,' 'Tosca,' and 'Butterfly.' Not only do these recurring melodies or harmonic themes help to individualize a character, but they satisfy the natural desire for hearing a good thing over and over again, which usually finds its expression in the demands for 'encores,' of which there were several last night, one of them being granted. It should be added that Herbert does not use his leading motives in the complex polyphonic manner of Wagner and Humperdinck, but in the simpler way used in 'Carmen' and 'Tosca,' and employed, before Wagner, by Weber, in one instance even by Grétry, who died in 1813, the year of Wagner's birth. It is ridiculous not to use recurring themes to-day, provided the composer has the power, which Victor Herbert certainly has, of creating motives that are characteristic and stand repetition."

VICTOR HERBERT,

The composer of "Natoma," who is said "to have succeeded better than we could have wished at times in divorcing himself from himself."

Mr. Gilman, in *Harper's Weekly,* "knows no touchstone whereby to estimate a piece of art save that which is furnished by work of the first order." Adding:

> "A light-hearted commentator has said that, 'for an American opera,' 'Natoma' is very good indeed. But it is not by comparing it with other 'American operas' that 'Natoma' should be appraised, but by comparing it with operas produced by important contemporary foreigners. A parochial or merely patriotic standard in art matters is no standard at all. It may well be (tho I do not say it is) that, in comparison with Mr. Arthur Nevin's 'Poia,' or Mr. Converse's 'Pipe of Desire,' or Mr. Paine's 'Azara,' or Mr. Damrosch's 'Scarlet Letter,' 'Natoma' is of conspicuous eminence. But how does it compare with Mascagni's 'Iris,' with D'Albert's 'Tiefland,' with Puccini's 'Girl of the Golden West,' with Charpentier's 'Louise,' with Humperdinck's 'Königskinder' (to leave such unique scores as 'Elektra' and 'Pelléas et Mélisande' quite out of the question)? The answer must be that it compares but poorly. None of the operas I have alleged is a masterpiece, none is blameless. But as a whole they represent the best performances of contemporary European opera-makers; and it is beside them, as a class, that 'Natoma' should be measured. In each of the scores I have named there is some distinguishing quality, some characterizing excellence, some element of vitality—even the derivative Humperdinck wins us by the naive charm of his melodic thought. But 'Natoma' leaves no positive impression in the mind. It lacks individuality, originality, ideas—and no music has value unless it possesses one at least of these merits."

Mr. Parker in *The Transcript* rounds us up on the score of patriotism with the implication that where opera is concerned an American work is apt to come in for too much critical coddling. He writes:

> "There is not the smallest reason why an opera written by an American composer upon an American subject, to be sung in English, should not be heard, seen, and judged like any other new opera. Nobody listens to music by Mr. Loeffler or Mr. Chadwick or Mr. Converse in the concert-room with any other predispositions and standards than he brings to the music of European composers of like rank. Pleasure, not patriotism, is the motive that sends audiences to the opera-house and the concert-hall. If the music, operatic, programmatic, or absolute, that American composers write must be packed in the pink cotton-wool of allowances, if we must view it through a glass case of pretense wherein we feign to find the reflections of merits that it does not possess, then it is a sham and a weakling, a mere toy of well-meaning but undiscriminating 'crankery.' Music by American composers stands firmly on its own legs in the concert-room. . . . It is a vain hypocrisy to pretend that an opera is good, when it is obviously mediocre or worse, because it is labeled American. To do so is really insulting and not encouraging to the composer and the librettist that have written the opera, to the players and the theater."

# BAITING A JEWISH PLAYWRIGHT

ONE OF THOSE tempestuous scenes ordinarily devoted to teapots has just been enacted in the Théâtre Français in Paris. This particular storm, that drove a play from the boards of the greatest theater in the world, was an incongruous mixture of Jew-baiting and outcries against the latest eccentricity in women's skirts. The French call the latter the "*jupe-calotte,*" but by us the style is better understood as of the order of the "harem." The victim of the popular fury is Mr. Henry Bernstein, the successful dramatist whose plays under their English names of "The Thief" and "Samson" achieved considerable success on the stage in America as well as France. The Comédie Française had produced his latest work, named "Après Moi"; but he is a Jew, and the fact that the national playhouse had undertaken to bring out his play inflamed the passions of certain royalists called "Camelots du roi." This group has for its chief actor Leon Daudet, son of the novelist, who has thought the matter sufficiently important for several duels. The intimations of trouble came when a Madame Provost in the play, wearing the *jupe-calotte,* uttered the word "irreparable" in the course of one of her lines. A voice cried out, "That which is irreparable is to be—a Jew." Shortly afterward the words "Deserter! Deserter!" were shouted from the audience. These were accusations hurled at the dramatist based upon a letter printed in the papers and purporting to have been written by him some years ago, confessing himself a deserter from the Army. The outcries were garnished by a flight of pigeons, released from the galleries. All disturbers of the peace of the evening were promptly arrested. Even a woman who ventured to bestow audible pity upon the "poor beasts!" was arrested as a "colombophile."

HENRY BERNSTEIN,

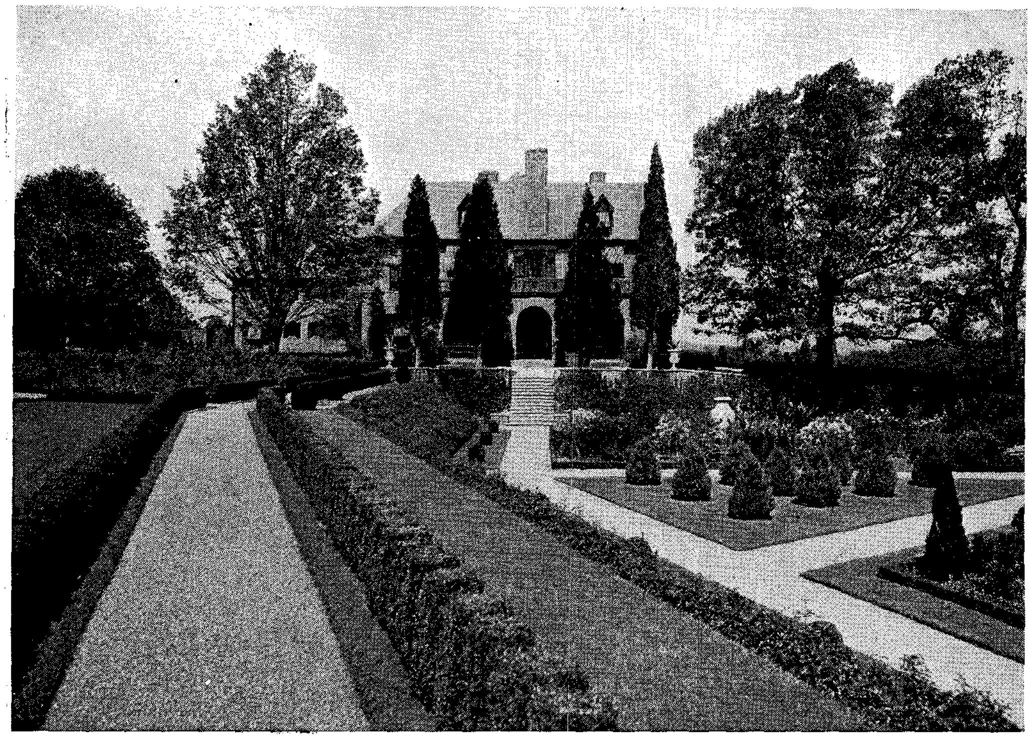
The playwright, whose drama was forced from the stage of the Comédie Française for the probable reason that he is a Jew

The letter upon which opposition to Bernstein is based was written by him to Urhain Gohier in 1900. It reads as follows:

> "You will, no doubt, consider my letter unusual. So much the worse! It relates to matters which I have been anxious for a long time to communicate to you.
>
> "I am twenty-four years old. I am a deserter from the Army, and I boast of it. I deserted at the seven-months' service—seven extraordinary months which cost me money first of all, and gnashing of teeth when my money was all gone.
>
> "I need not tell you, need I? that the majority of my commanders were forgers and masters of villainy. I escaped to Brussels.
>
> "To finish with my personal matters I wish to tell you that the whole of my youth was devoted to the most hollow of marriages. . . . . . .
>
> "Do not, I beseech you, look upon my addressing you as a

piece of empty politeness, nor an example of the extreme pushing which is not among the least faults of my coreligionists, who are intruders into all domains."

The play was first produced on February 20. As it reappeared on the bill of the Française disturbances were repeated until it was voluntarily withdrawn by its author on March 3. Meantime Mr. Leon Daudet fought two duels as the outcome of his expressions on the subject in his paper *L'Action Française*. In one of these he encountered Georges Claretie, whose action was in defense of his father's honor, whom Mr. Daudet had insulted. Mr. Jules Claretie is director of the Comédie Française. The New York *Times* has a jaunty editorial containing some philosophical reflections upon this event from an American standpoint. Thus:



By courtesy of "Town and Country," New York.

A COUNTRY HOUSE DESIGNED BY MR. CARRERE.

"From the grounds one would declare that the house was built chiefly as an ornament to the out-of-doors scene."

> "The sudden withdrawal of a new play from the stage of any theater in this country would be taken as an acknowledgment of failure. No managerial explanation to the contrary would avail. But they do these things differently in France. We have rowdies here, but no *camelots du roi*, and if any representatives of the lawless tried to disturb a performance of a play they would be suppressed, partly by efficient police, largely by the opposition of playgoers in general to rude conduct in theaters. We do not even hiss plays here. If we do not like them we avoid them, and advise our acquaintances to do the same. Frequently a friend, thus advised, goes to see the play and declares that he likes it. Such is human nature on this side of the Atlantic. Yet they say that human nature is the same all over the world.
>
> "In London noisy mobs sometimes take possession of the theaters. Many perfectly harmless plays are hooted. But London theaters have had no riots like those in the esteemed House of Molière during the performances of 'Après Moi,' by Henry Bernstein. Fish-horns, bells, and motor-car horns are barred in London theaters, except on the stage, where they are used sparingly. In Paris the disturbance is due to the settled conviction of some persons who were born to make mischief that Bernstein should never have been admitted to the stage of the Théâtre Français. Nevertheless, he will be established there before long. The pretended objection to Bernstein is that he has a bad past, that he once deserted from the Army. This deceives nobody. The spirit governing this outbreak is the spirit of anti-Semitism."

To carry that spirit into the theater in any country seems preposterous, says the writer in *The Times*, because the Jews have been as conspicuous in French drama as they have been in the drama of all countries. Going on:

> "Need we mention Rachel, Bernhardt, Offenbach, Halévy? Scarcely, for to make a list of distinguished French actors, dramatists, composers who have triumphed on the French stage would take much time and require a great deal of space. Anti-Semitism is the only explanation of the rejection of 'Après Moi,' and it is, of course, no explanation at all. Such uprisings in France can be explained only by the volatile spirits, the uncertain temper, and the ingrained unreasonableness of a conspicuous but not really representative kind of Frenchmen. 'Thermidor' was howled down at the Comédie in the same way for alleged political reasons, yet 'Thermidor' contained as little political offense as 'Les Deux Orphelines.' It was Sardou almost at his dullest, and was saved at the Porte St. Martin simply by the amazing skill of Coquelin in making bricks without straw.
>
> "If 'Après Moi' had been rejected for ethical or moral, or even artistic reasons, we should have taken the incident as an indication of regeneration. Judging by the reviews it is a harsh, torturesome play, treating cynically of social relations, and compounded of adultery, ingratitude, dishonesty, selfishness, tinctured, for the sake of comic relief, with an exhibition of buoyant depravity. But ethically and artistically, 'Après Moi' has proved satisfying, which is why we feel sure it will be restored before long to the repertory of the Théâtre Français."

## CARRERE'S CIVIC SPIRIT

WHILE NEW YORK presents brilliant opportunities for the development of the talent of her sons, the death of John M. Carrere, after a collision between his taxicab and a trolley-car, leads one writer to remark that the city seems prodigal in her waste of the very lives she needs to foster. And he built his own monument, we are reminded, in helping to beautify in his life the streets whose tumultuous traffic caused his death. As an architect, says the New York *Times*, he had probably no superior in this country, and few equals. "In imagination and variety of talent he fairly rivaled the late Stanford White, but he was a man of larger civic influence than Mr. White, of higher aims, and more deeply interested in the welfare of the city." The most important work of his firm is the new $7,000,000 Public Library, in Bryant Park, which will have its opening the coming spring. The New Theater, important college buildings at Yale, Cornell, and Hamilton besides notable specimens of domestic architecture are also the creation of the firm he headed. Something of the guiding principle of Mr. Carrere's work may be seen in a lecture he once gave before the Architectural League on "Remodeling Cities." He said, as quoted in the New York *Evening Post*:

> "In our cities, and in fact in our whole mode of life, we separate work from pleasure, the practical from the beautiful, instead of blending them as is so skilfully done by the older nations of the world. A street is apt to be nothing but a thoroughfare, so that we must go and come and travel upon it without enjoyment, which we must seek elsewhere at given points laid aside for this particular purpose. In the same

manner we do not combine work and pleasure sufficiently, with the result that both our work and our pleasures are strenuous in character and often become excesses.

"There is no reason why our streets should not be thoroughfares, and breathing-spaces, and pleasure-grounds all in one. Neither is there any reason why we should not get as much pleasure in traveling through our streets during working hours as at other times. The beauty of a street induces beauty in buildings and adds beauty to life, whereas the confusion of streets and jumble of buildings that surround us in our American cities contribute nothing valuable to life; on the contrary, they sadly disturb our peace of mind and destroy that repose within us which is the true basis of all contentment.

"There is hardly a practical solution of a single municipal development which is presented that can not be made less expensive within a very few years by the development of the artistic side and possibilities of the problem, whether by creating entirely new civic centers, whether by adding to the beauty and attractiveness of these centers, and thereby enhancing the value of property and increasing the tax levy, or whether only by making an improvement which is permanent and capable of indefinite development, so that the first cost is not an absolute waste of money.

"The principal reason for the great waste of artistic opportunity in municipal development, and some other lines of development, is without question due to the fact that the engineer, and not the architect, has been the master mind which has conceived and executed the projects. The engineer's point of view is strictly quantitative. It is therefore important that we, the artists who compose this league, and to whom the public looks for inspiration, should see to it that the architect in this sense, and not the engineer, should be the guiding spirit in the future growth and development of our great cities."

There is unquestionably something of this civic spirit breathing through his conception of urban architecture, discernible also in his designs for fine country residences. Independently of the excellence of their buildings, points out a writer in the Boston *Transcript*, the firm of Carrere & Hastings were among the first of American architects to insist on the importance of a landscape setting which should harmonize with the villa. Thus:

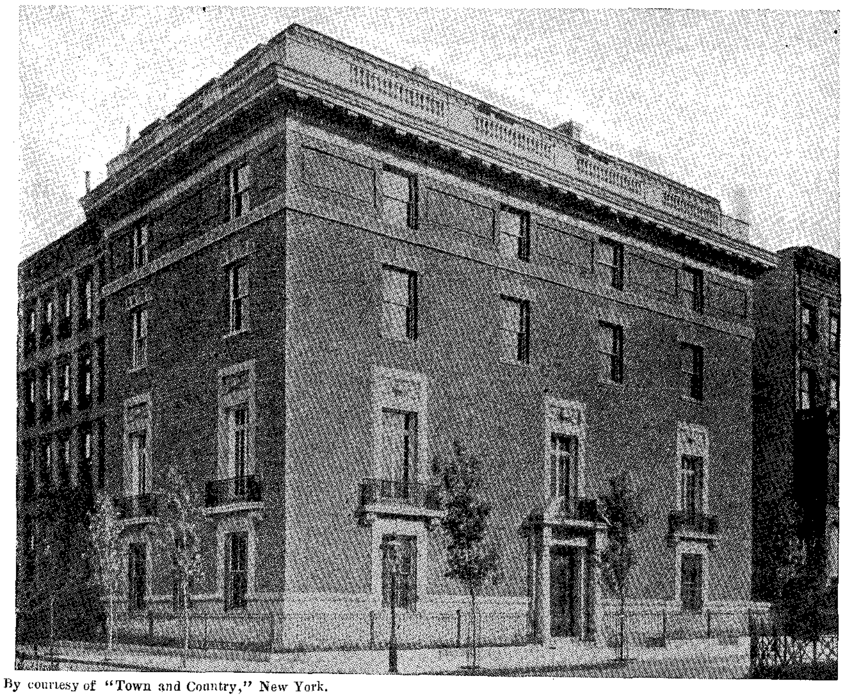
"They made their grounds and gardens an integral part of the design. From the grounds one would declare that the house was built chiefly as an ornament to the out-of-doors scene; from the house he might be equally confident that the grounds were intended solely to enhance the building. Laurel-in-the-Pines at Lakewood, N. J., is a French château enclosing three sides of a court surrounded by open grounds which reveal the splendid proportions of the design; but at 'Blairsden,' the residence of C. Ledyard Blair at Peapack, N. J., for a house of much less pretentious character a different and more adroit use of landscape gardening has been used with equal success. On one side of the house, which has otherwise the effect of a comfortably rambling structure, is an entrance framed in pilasters embracing two stories and carrying a pediment which rests for a background against a slope of roof with chimneys and gables rising beyond. Seen from the farther end of a long pool, an avenue of fine trees, narrowing in perspective on each side of the shining water, frames the pilasters and pediment of the entrance with a dignity and sweetness which the eighteenth-century Englishmen would have termed 'ravishing.' This is the dramatic episode in a scheme of house and grounds otherwise placid enough. But the total design briefly hinted in this entrance framed in foliage and not carried out in the rest of the building comes to full expression in another villa belonging to that same year, 1898, the residence of Mrs. Richard Gambril at Newport, which for a certain distinction of grace and delicacy, coupled with breadth and nobility of proportion, is hardly equaled in the other work of these gentlemen. It is before such subtle qualities as these in a building that the reviewer must realize the limitations of language as compared to the simple expedient of illustrations. With a picture one sees at a glance. Text is merely, in such an instance, the long pointer of the lecturer."

JOHN M. CARRERE,

A man of large civic influence exprest in New York's architecture.

Like the other distinguished firm of which Mr. White was a member, the firm of Carrere & Hastings looked to France for the inspiration for their work. They selected the French Renaissance of the middle of the eighteenth century, we are told, "as best suited to the general purposes of American architecture, because it marked, roughly speaking, the end of the architectural development of the Renaissance." Further:

"To this period belonged the finest type of domestic architecture in France in the eighteenth century, and it was believed by these two young artists, not in any spirit of pedantry, that it was possible to resume the style of the Renaissance where it had ceased developing in France and to carry it on to more complete fruition in America. There were more than accidental or arbitrary reasons for adopting this course. The character of the French architecture of the period chosen was peculiarly suitable to the purposes to which these two architects were presently to turn it. The French Renaissance had outworn its eccentricities during the previous century. It had sown its wild oats of pretentious and generally comfortless palaces; it was ready to adapt itself to a less grandiose but a much more agreeable manner of domestic architecture. The buildings of this period, without losing the charm and the distinction of the older châteaux, had an intimacy which those had lacked. And when we consider what, fifty years ago, the retired merchant built for a country house, a villa, or even a town house, the justice of this selection will be at once apparent."



By courtesy of "Town and Country," New York.

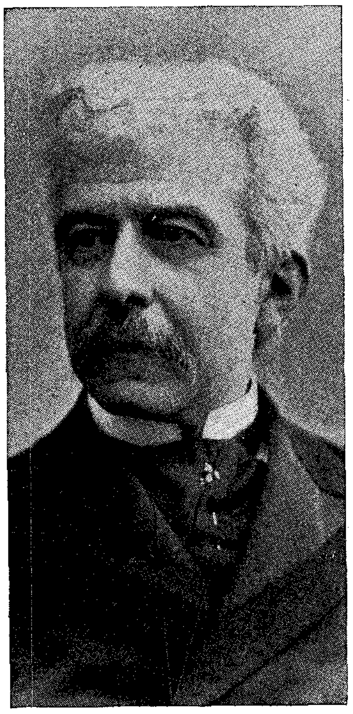
THE NEW YORK HOUSE OF MR. ELIHU ROOT.

Most of the town houses built by Carrere and Hastings, says a critic, "are such a vivid contrast to the dawdy, brown-stone gingerbread of their neighbors that the general effect is startling."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

## ANTONIO FOGAZZARO

THE NAME of Antonio Fogazzaro might mean much less to us now were it not for his novel, "Il Santo." Religious Italy shuddered with horror when it was published in 1906, but they have recovered from their dismay, and when his death was announced on March 7, "cardinals and bishops, despite the fact that the Italian's writings were considered unorthodox," says a Vicenza dispatch, "sent expressions of grief and condolence." These were accompanied by similar messages from the King and Premier Luzzati.



ANTONIO FOGAZZARO,

Whose novel was placed upon the Index, but whose death called forth expressions of grief from cardinals and bishops of the Catholic Church.

"Il Santo" depicted the fate of a devout and zealous Catholic, modeled after St. Francis of Assisi, who undertakes reform within the Church and encounters the opposition of the hierarchy. It was placed upon the Index, and its author bent to the will of the Pope. But his book had gone forth and its impetus is said to have been greatly accelerated by the effort made to silence it. It was translated into many languages and has been widely read here in America. After the storm of criticism died down, the best minds in Italy gradually reacted in the author's favor, and "testified publicly to their sincere admiration for the brave poet." In the New York *Evening Post* some facts concerning "Il Santo" and its reception by the world are thus recalled:

> "'Il Santo' was the most eagerly awaited, and has been the most discust, of modern Italian novels. Of its gifted author critics have exprest the strangest and most contradictory opinions. To some of them he is a genius, to others a lunatic, an idealist—all because, to quote one of his fellow countrymen, 'his book dealt with a delicate religious topic, and because the author was an upright man who lived and fought for his opinions, without troubling himself as to whether his name became popular or not.' In art, as in his private life, he was a lonely man, a philosopher who thought, worked, and dreamed.
>
> "He was a Catholic and believed in a future life, but was no bigot. . . . More tolerance, good sense, greater honesty, were needed, he thought; great luminaries of the Church must not burn dimly.
>
> "Fogazzaro often put his finger on the sore spot; hence it was not to be wondered at if, at this importunate contact, wails were heard on all sides; and since his observations, tho crude, were never partizan, he was often assailed by both clericals and liberals.
>
> "Fogazzaro did not improvise his works. He waited months to publish 'Il Santo.' The second half was written almost entirely in Rome, during a period of poetic inspiration; but the first part cost him much fatigue.
>
> "'I worked very conscientiously,' he confided to friends. 'There are chapters which I have rewritten I know not how many times. It is impossible for me to correct my work, to make my scrawls intelligible; I prefer to rewrite them. One day, after some months, I wished to take up the second chapter of "Il Santo" to copy it, but I found myself lost in a wilderness of corrections, words written on top of other words, changes, arabesques, a veritable disaster. Searching in the drawers of my writing-desk I found a copy of the famous chapter, rewritten some months before. Ah, what joy! That day I seemed truly happy, as in my youth, when I was allowed to devote myself to literature.'"

This Italian writer began his public career as a lawyer, tho he did not follow the profession assiduously or long. He was born a poet, and his father, unlike the conventional practical parent, was won over to this conviction after his son produced a somewhat melancholy effusion called "Miranda." A volume of lyrics inspired by his native countryside, and "Malombra," a "romance somewhat uncertain in touch, but full of original situations," came next. Then a work which created a stir, "Daniele Cortis," in which "figured a proud fighter, humble before God, but rebellious toward mankind, and of a quite special morality." Following this came "The Mystery of a Poet," a philosophical romance; "Piccolo Mondo Moderno" (The Sinner), "one of the strongest novels of modern times," and finally "Il Santo." "The Saint" raised all sorts of questions:

> "'Was there need of a saint?' said one. 'No, for no one wants one. And how is it possible to reconcile the ideas of this saint, always a medieval penitent, with the ideas of modern democracy? What signification can the cave of a saint have to-day? What stage of progress can it signify in the life of religious sentiment? What influence can it have upon the world?'"

The dispatches from Venice which announced Fogazzaro's end also tell of these affecting scenes:

> "An hour before death came, Fogazzaro murmured to a nun who was nursing him, 'Bring me the last communion.' A Franciscan monk entered, and Fogazzaro's wife, daughters, and other relatives, and friends knelt at the bedside. The grief of the others noticeably affected the dying man, who, placing a hand upon the head of his daughter Maria, said:
>
> "'Do not be afraid. I asked, myself, for the last communion.'
>
> "It was too late, however; for, as he spoke, the man who in his writings had so frequently given offense to the Vatican lapsed into unconsciousness, and the only office left to the monk was that of administering extreme unction.
>
> "Again, just before the last, there was a flash of consciousness, when Fogazzaro asked if the sun were rising, and begged those about him to open wide the windows of the room, that he might see the light once more before he died. The lights were lowered, and the window-shades raised, but before the sun came in the author had lapsed into a state of coma, and the end came at 5:20 o'clock."

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## STUDYING THE IMMIGRANT AT HOME

TO TAKE a trip to Eastern Europe in order to understand the toiler in Pittsburg may seem a roundabout route, but we are told that it has reached the desired result. A couple of years ago a party of college men were sent to the peasant districts of Hungary, Poland, and Italy by the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association to spend a year learning the language and home habits of the peoples who come to us in such numbers, in order that work among them here might be carried on more intelligently. Among these men who made the journey to equip themselves for the work of Americanizing and Christianizing the foreigner one is now employed in the "welfare work" inaugurated by the Westinghouse Company, another has been going up and down the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad seeking to be of service at different points. Still another, Mr. Harlow McConnaughey, now connected with the Y. M. C. A. at Pittsburg, gives in *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York) some account of the practical results of this mission. First of all these visitors to the home of our immigrants acquired a new point of view:

> "The immigrant is not now as formerly going into the great West to reclaim farm-lands. He comes for wages, for immediate returns. Therefore he goes to manufacturing centers. He is not city-bred, and has no education or training to fit him for the change.
>
> "What was well enough in the small, open village becomes unbearable in the tenement slum. If at home he did not know the hygienic value of bathing he had the counterbalance of outdoor life; if odds and ends were tossed into the backyard, sunshine and chickens worked a natural remedy; if he drank more palenka than was good for him, he was a Rip Van Winkle, the village joke for a few hours, unprovident perhaps, but with no thought of wrongdoing or of having committed a crime. His nature was not outraged.
>
> "The change to city life is immeasurably great. The mere whir of our mills, the rush of our street-cars, the honking of our automobiles bewilder him and try his nerves. But soon he gets broken in, and like most of the American people whom he meets believes that familiarity with these externals of city life is the true culture and meaning of the twentieth century.
>
> "But the old habits do not work well in the crowded mill sections of Pittsburg or Boston. Rents are too high to allow private homes. Moreover, few women, comparatively speaking, come. Miserable quarters are subdivided and sublet. Beds do double duty, the night-shift men crawling in when the day-shift men crawl out. Hard toil by furnaces make sweaty bodies, which by too infrequent bathing soon become rancid. The scraps thrown about as of old often accumulate in the slum and not only outrage decency, but breed flies and disease. The poor wife is deathly homesick, dirt and smoke and cramped quarters are about her, and, at least in the beginning, she has next to nothing to do with.
>
> "The foreigner does not look nice, he is subject to typhoid and tuberculosis, he lives wretchedly. We think he is low-down in taste, with a predilection for city slums, that he is in his very nature a menace to our country. He drinks immoderately, and we see him so often in the hands of police that we count him as half criminal, and our children fear him as unreasoningly as we feared the gipsy.
>
> "With all this against him, it is little wonder that prejudice has grown. His language was totally strange to us, so that we had no way of getting beneath the surface. The gulf between him and the American people seemed to widen rather than narrow."

From "Homestead," by Byington. Published by The Pittsburg Survey.

COMING TO KNOW THE IMMIGRANT.

Y. M. C. A. men who come into real touch with the personnel of our immigrant tide say they can never again think of them as the scum of Europe.

The widening gulf is, however, due to misunderstanding, and in spite of crowded quarters, unsanitary conditions, and drunkenness, "he who has known the peasant at home is not blinded to the immigrant's better qualities":

> "He ever has the vision of a Slovak village in the north of Hungary where the Carpathian Mountains descend in soft green hills to the plain of Central Hungary. In a valley among such hills he remembers the thatched homes with their white plaster walls, where the air is still and pure. In every such village a church steeple crowns the view, sealing the idyllic effect of country life with the mystery of religious aspiration. He recalls the early summer mornings when at first light the men and women would go to the harvest fields fringed round with cherry- or plum-trees full of luscious fruit. Harvest time is the crown of the year in peasant lands. . . . .
>
> "Many people have asked about the christenings and weddings. They have them, to be sure, but there is a wide contrast between the quaint rustic celebration there and the debauch here. At home they have all 'out of doors' for a celebration, the dancing is almost interminable, and there is drinking and hilarity; but it is not rowdyism; it is neighborly feeling, the joy in a holiday; it is interesting and often beautiful. There is little to suggest the 'Hunky Celebration' as we know it here, perhaps held in some wretched shack that is bringing a large rental to some unpatriotic American, with beer-kegs and bottles all about it and special policemen looking on with the air of animal-trainers. Let any group of men who have always worked in the fields suddenly leap into the hurly-burly of an iron mill; let them work long hours in the heat of furnaces, with much 'over-time'; besides let them do this week after week with no healthy recreation or social life; then let them join in a celebration with money enough to buy all the beer and whisky they want, and the scene would hardly be pastoral."

HARLOW M'CONNAUGHEY,

Who declares that if the immigrant but sees liberty, politeness, and manhood embodied he will respond.

During the year abroad these visitors took several hundred pictures of peasant life, which have since been made into slides and when shown in the stereopticon these scenes help to interpret the foreigner to the American. Moreover the American "who knows the stranger only as 'Hunky' or 'Guinea' is surprized to see that he is really a simple farmer who has been used to surroundings picturesque and beautiful":

> "We can never again think of our immigrant tide as 'the scum of Europe.' It is a tide full of life and motion. If you are looking for scum, look to the stagnant nobility that never stirs except when agitated by the question of whether or not a million-heiress from America shall be admitted into the anemic circle. We no longer believe that a large per cent. of the Italian immigrants are criminally inclined. . . . . .
>
> "If we are patriotic, lovers of freedom more than of our own convenience, they will become patriotic. They come here worshipers of freedom. Let them but see liberty, politeness, and manhood embodied and they will respond. We must work, pray, we must *be*. And it is well to remember that 'the real American has not yet arrived.'"

## RESTLESS PASTORS

There is a striking antithesis in the coming of Dr. Jowett to one New York pulpit and the going of Dr. Aked from another. Both are Englishmen and both changed their work from successful fields in the Old World. *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) observes that "Dr. Jowett belonged in a peculiar measure to the whole of England," and that he may, in a special sense, "be thought of as the gift of the religious life of England to this country." Dr. Aked came here four years ago and settled with the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Baptists. He had high hopes of enlarged opportunities and magnified usefulness. But these have suffered disappointment and now he withdraws. His hopes and his regrets were told to a representative of the Central News of London, and published also in the New York *Sun*. This is his case:

> "The great project we had in hand has completely broken down. We had in mind something that would have given us one of the biggest churches in American Protestantism, perhaps in the Protestantism of the world. It was not until last Saturday that we realized the impossibility of this, and now we are just where we were, and that is nowhere, and so far as I can see there is no outlet and I fear very little hope.
>
> "It had been arranged to build a new church on the present site, but that was against my judgment. For more than a year I argued persistently against it, and there seemed a degree of intellectual immodesty in insisting on my own view in opposition to the judgment of some of the most successful business men in the whole world. In the end I yielded my judgment to theirs, or rather, to speak more correctly, I agreed to act on their judgment; my own remained. That has been one of the weaknesses of my ministry here; I have felt that they knew and I did not know, and I had to yield to their experience and knowledge."

Dr. Aked also confesses that his assimilation to American life has been imperfect:

> "I must candidly confess that my heart is in English movements; English movements and English religious papers appeal more to me than do American movements and American religious papers. English movements I understand, American movements I do not understand. In England I felt strong enough to dogmatize about this or that; I might be wrong, probably I often was, but at the same time I had convictions, and even if I was wrong I could give reasons for the faith that was in me and go ahead bravely and hopefully. Here I should hesitate to say I know what America should do in these or those circumstances, as I could say and used to say what England ought to do."

The new and enlarged church that Dr. Aked hoped to build and without which he felt his work to be ineffectual, was not wanted by a majority of his trustees. One of his deacons, Mr. John P. Elder, is reported to have said, speaking for the trustees:

> "We are not sure that we want a huge auditorium, filled with rambling religious rubber-necks, and that's about what it means to have a great church and a pulpit orator."

This blunt statement expresses what the New York *Tribune* thinks "is no doubt the way it strikes many regular church-goers who want to worship in peace and dignity, out of the way of sensation and free from the excitement of great things." It adds:

> "Such persons naturally shrink from going to sit at a service in a crowd, as Mr. Elder described it 'composed of young men who take their girls to hear a popular preacher one Sunday and to a moving-picture show the next.' The point of view of these 'quiet bodies' is novel. No particular attention has been paid to it before. To the public a crowd at a church is a crowd, and it has not stopt to analyze it and consider whether or not it was made up of 'rambling religious rubber-necks.' But the attitude of the worshiper who prefers not to be in the spotlight is worth considering.
>
> "He has an important factor working on his side, as the discussion over the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church shows, namely, the cost of a great church in this city. Such a church must be below Central Park, or it becomes a mere neighborhood church, and it must be in the Fifth Avenue district. But there the cost is virtually prohibitive. A great church thus placed, as the present discussion has brought out, would cost about $2,000,000, a large sum to invest for the doubtful advantage of popularity and at the hazard of not always possessing a popular preacher."

If he goes to San Francisco Dr. Aked will adapt his ministry to a Congregational pulpit. The change of denomination is also a feature of Dr. Jowett's new labors. So *The Episcopal Recorder's* comment upon the fragility of denominational barriers is pertinent to both:

> "It registers a great change in thought concerning these matters. Dr. Jowett was brought up a Congregationalist, and has for several years ministered to one of the largest and most influential Congregational churches in the world. The church has been absolutely independent and democratic, and from that atmosphere he passes into the more rigid, but not therefore less valuable, government and atmosphere of Presbyterianism. Is this a sign that, as the tide of true religion flows up the shore, the little barriers that separate pool from pool are all eliminated? We trust it is."

## HYPNOTIC EVIL OF CITY STREETS

The influence of crowd-psychology, suggestion, and hysteria in a religious meeting is frequently urged as an argument against revivals. Many earnest Christians believe the evil in these cases outweigh the good. But a worse evil is found by Mr. Harold Begbie in what he calls the "hypnotic suggestion of the streets." The greatness of the evil lies in the fact that the condition making this appeal is normal and perpetual. "It is a form of suggestion," he says, "so subtle and disguised, it appears so natural and common-place, that no psychologist takes the trouble to diagnose it and no religious teacher feels himself moved to denounce it." In a recent book called "In the Hands of the Potter," the following picture of the lure of London's streets is found. But it seems hardly necessary to limit the application to any one city. We read:

> "A visitor to England from India or China, whose purpose was to study the followers of the Son of God at the center of their national life, would surely feel himself, in the streets of London, to be the victim of an immense hallucination.
>
> "He would see on every side of him an ostentation of wealth bewildering in its profusion and staggering in its effrontery. He would find it impossible to distinguish the lady of fashion from the public women of the streets. He would see in the shop-windows the manifold production of a commerce created by vanity, voluptuousness, and sensuality. The boardings would shock his modesty by their prurience, or disgust his intellect by their vulgarity. He would feel himself the witness of a carousal. It would seem to him that every unit in the multitude was drest to attract attention, was bent upon self-indulgence, had no purpose in life save dissipation."

The complacency of the Church toward the materialism and vulgarity so rampant in the city streets, he thinks, "is more fatal to a true understanding of religion by the soul of a nation than all the devices and bewitchments of evil." He adds:

> "The great note of Christianity—selflessness—makes no sound in the symphony of the public streets. Is it a great thing to expect that every man and woman in London whose life has been touched and exalted by the character of Christ should by the simplicity of their dress, the beauty of their manners, and the nobility of their pursuits convey an impression to the streets which is at once a reproach to vanity and an invitation to holiness?
>
> "Is it not high time that the Church awoke to the tremendous power of hypnotic suggestion and made definite war upon the extreme luxury, license, and gaudery of society which are now spreading through the streets of the town a contagion terribly destructive to the noblest virtues of the human soul?"

# A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

**Adam,** Evelyn. Behind the Screens—An English Woman's Impressions of Japan. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

**Althouse,** Calvin O. Business Letters. How to Write Letters that get Business and Keep it. 16mo, pp. 208. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co.

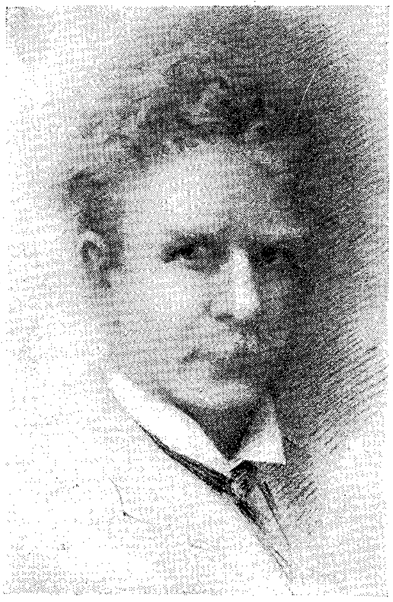
**Anderson,** Robert. The Lighter Sides of My Official Life. 8vo, pp. 295. New York and London: Hodder & Stoughton. $3.50.

A man who began his life at the Irish bar in one of its liveliest and raciest periods, who subsequently became Home Office Adviser in matters relating to political crime at a time when riot, bloodshed, and conspiracy raged round the Irish Question, who distinguished himself as Head of the Criminal Investigation Department of the London Police, must necessarily have a great deal to talk about, and Sir Robert Anderson talks remarkably well. He tells capital anecdotes, he skirts the outside of terrible criminal occurrences, and he is one of the few writers who have had the temerity to talk about "Le Caron's high character." He is speaking of a man who, at the time of the Fenian plot, joined the conspirators, even took the Fenian oath, as Sir Robert says, "with the quixotic purpose of doing a service to his native country," England. In fact, he communicated all he could learn of the plot to the authorities at London and, according to Lord Morley, in his "Life of Gladstone," "for more than forty years was in the pay of Scotland Yard," while professedly engaged in working to organize a rebellion against the British Crown. The author of these memoirs will be thought by some readers to have allowed his zeal as a detective, in this instance, to cloud his idea of right and wrong. Nevertheless, his narrative, however it may occasionally appear paradoxical, is undoubtedly interesting. It suffers from one other blemish. It is too desultory and vague. The lighter side of a detective's life can not be as engrossing as the real and inner side, which this writer felt compelled to veil in secrecy. He excuses himself as follows: "Having regard to the position I held for so long at Whitehall, and in more recent times at Scotland Yard, I can not even now write about the service or police work in London, save with much reserve and under definite restrictions."

Hence the abruptness with which he stops after saying so often: "Well, well, we know—we could and if we would." Nevertheless, this chatty work is readable and the attention it created during its serial appearance in *Blackwood's* fully warrants its publication in volume form.

THE LATE JOEL COOK,

Whose book, "The Mediterranean," was recently published, and who at the time of his death was a member of Congress from one of the Philadelphia districts.



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AMBROSE BIERCE,

Of whose writings a collective edition is in course of publication.

**Archer,** Gleason L. Ethical Obligations of the Lawyer. 8vo, pp. 367. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

HENRY T. FINCK,

Musical critic of the New York *Evening Post*, who has just published a new volume, "Massenet and His Operas."

**Ashenhurst,** J. O. The Day of the Country Church. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1 net.

The condition of the country church is of the utmost importance, not only for religion but for every phase of national life. This book deals with every aspect of this problem in an intelligent and interesting manner. The Opportunity, Expansion, Heart, Spirituality, Plant, Finance, and Future of the country church are all treated in separate chapters. Rural Evangelism, Denominationalism, Rural Prophet, Rural Types, and Homes are treated in others. Emphasis is laid especially on the social side of the country church as one of its most important missions. The book is destined to arouse much interest in this important problem.

**Bardeen,** C. W. A Little Fifer's War Diary, with 17 maps, 60 portraits, and 246 other illustrations. With an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D. 8vo, pp. 329. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen.

**Baring,** Maurice. Diminutive Dramas. 12mo, pp. 224. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

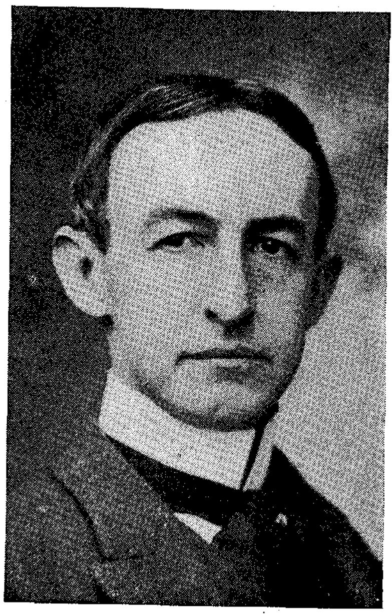
**Bennett,** Arnold. Denry the Audacious. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

**Bierce,** Ambrose. The Collected Works of. Volume II. In the Midst of Life. Tales of Soldiers and Civilians. Volume III. Can Such Things be? 8vo, pp. 403 and 427. New York: Neale Pub. Co. $2.50 per volume.

**Binns,** Henry Bryan. The Adventure—A Romantic Variation on a Homeric Theme. 16mo, pp. 96. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1 net.

**Bland,** J. O. P., and **E. Backhouse.** China Under the Empress Dowager. Large 8vo, pp. 525. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4 net.

The late Empress Dowager of China was the most remarkable ruler in all Asia. She was a lady skilled in state-craft and it was through her tact and wisdom that the country escaped a revolution in 1898. She had previously saved the dynasty by her wonderful sagacity in handling the Tsai Yuan Conspiracy (1860–1861). She is compared by the author of this fascinating volume to Queen Victoria whom she profoundly admired from a distance. Apart from her keen natural taste and aptitude for domestic politics Tzu Hsi was passionately fond of amusement and a



CHARLES A. HANNA,

Whose new book, "The Wilderness Trail," is reviewed elsewhere.

great patron of literature. She loved the theater, delighted in masques and pageants. The public censors went so far as to blame her because she made the players follow the court and perform as usual when she took up her residence for a time in the provincial wilderness at Hsi-an. Very little is known about her early private life. The present writers condemn the "many unfounded and ridiculous stories" about the Empress as "nothing more than the fruit of yellow journalism." Some of them, of course, "owe their origin to the envy, hatred, and malice of palace intrigues." We know, however, the Empress Dowager, when rebuked by the censors for her extravagance and dissipation and the "licentious display" of her court during the year of the first regency, took the rebuke in good part. She has been compared with Messalina and Catherine of Russia, but she had the good sense "to concur publicly in the virtuous suggestions of her monitors" and "to conciliate public opinion by profession of a strong desire for economy." This economy is proved by the fact that when she died her savings were found to be $80,000,000. Tzu Hsi was proud of her personal appearance and up to old age preserved a youthful complexion. She told an artist who painted her portrait not long before her death to leave out the wrinkles. She used opium in strict moderation and when the Abolition Decree was passed in 1906 took care that persons over sixty should not be compelled to forego the use of a drug whose soothing and stimulating effect upon the mind she knew by experience. Of her faults the biographer says:

> "Europeans, studying the many complex and unexpected phases of her extraordinary personality from the point of view of western moralities, have usually emphasized and denounced her cold-blooded ferocity and homicidal rage. Without denying the facts, or extenuating her guilt, it must, nevertheless, be admitted that it would be unjust to expect from her compliance with standards of morals and conduct of which she was perforce ignorant. . . . Unto the last her thoughts were of the Empire, of that new plan of Constitutional Government wherein she had come to see visions of a new and glorious era for China and for herself."

This is a remarkable story of a remarkable life. It lifts the curtain from China's imperial life and opens up quite a new aspect of Chinese character. It is well and carefully written and is well illustrated.

ARTHUR E. STILWELL,

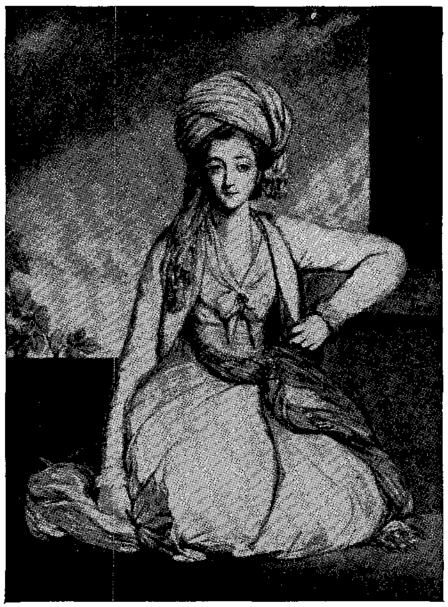
Author of "Universal Peace"; President Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railway.

**Bowne,** Borden P. The Essence of Religion. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

**Bronte,** Emily. The Complete Poems of. Edited by Clement Shorter. 8vo, pp. 331. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

**Bull,** Charles Livingston. *Under the Roof of the* Jungle. A Book of Animal Life in the Guiana Wilds. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 271. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

**Burns,** Elmer Ellsworth. The Story of Great Inventions. 12mo, pp. 248. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.



From the Portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

MISS HORNECK, THE "JESSAMY BRIDE" OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

"Altogether," says F. Frankfort Moore, Goldsmith's newest biographer, "she must have been one of those delightful women who never grow old —a *rare woman who, after being for many years* an important figure in palaces and on the most intimate terms with the queen and the princesses, liked most to recall her friendship for the poet who had given her the name that connects her with English literature—the Jessamy Bride."

**Butterfield,** Kenyon L. The Country Church and the Rural Problem. 12mo, pp. 153. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $1.08 postpaid.

**Calhoun,** Laura A. The Law of Sex Determination and its Practical Application. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Eugenics Publishing Co., G. P. O. Box 935. $1.50 net.

**Carleton,** William. One Way Out. Pp. 303. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1911. $1.20 net.

When this story appeared recently in a condensed form in one of the weekly magazines, it attracted much attention and caused comment and discussion. In enlarged book form, "One Way Out" will find many friends. It certainly has the virtue of originality in theme as well as virility of treatment.

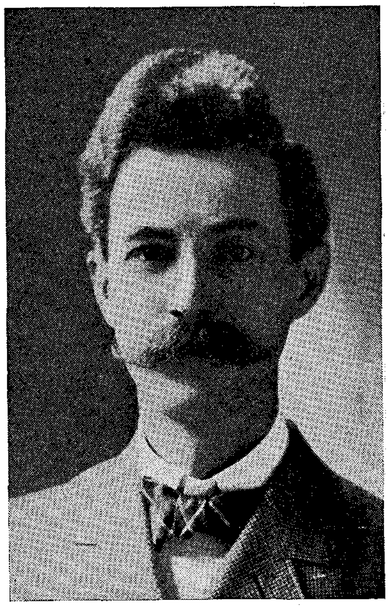
It is told in the form of a personal record of a man who, like so many others, had been a clerk in the same house all his life and had allowed each advance of salary to give him increased comfort, but with no saving for the emergency that was bound to come. Losing his position at the age of thirty-eight, with the responsibility of wife and son, he finds himself confronted with the fundamental problem of "how to live." The solution is clever, and many a reader will say "why not?" when they read of his decision to "emigrate to America," like any foreigner; to lay aside the shackles of middle-class life and to begin "getting down to earth" in every sense of the word. We fear there are not many wives like Ruth, but the hero succeeds largely because of *his application of his brain to the use of his* brawn. There are some fine suggestions, much food for thought, and a dramatic story in the evolution of the theme.

**Chalmers,** Stephen. A Prince of Romance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 340. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

***Chesterton,*** C. K. *Appreciation and Criticisms* of the Works of Charles Dickens. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

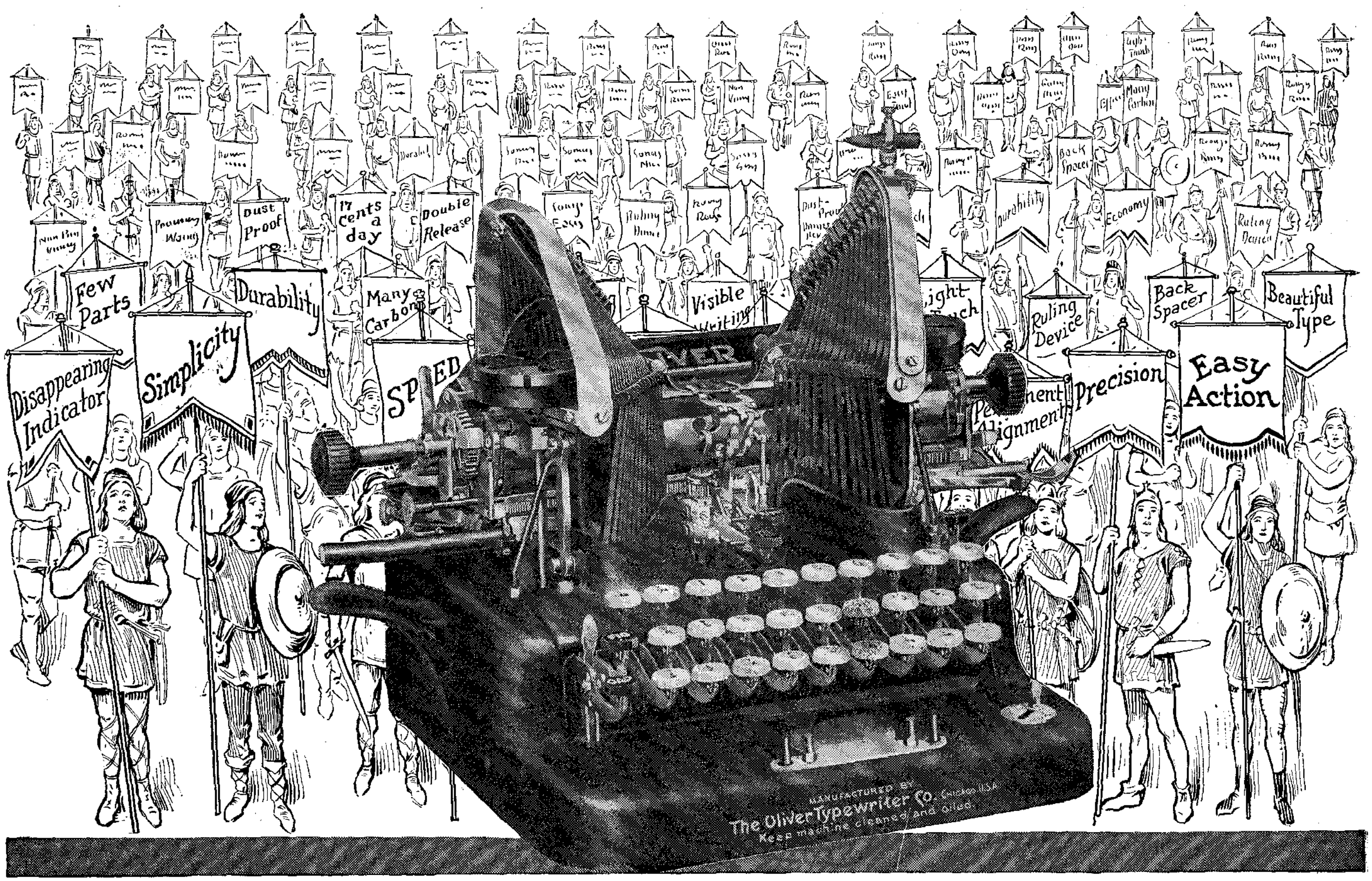
Mr. Chesterton was employed to write so many introductions to the volumes of Dickens in Everyman's Library that it was inevitable they should some time be gathered into a book. Here they are then; and the purpose they fill, in the writer's own words, is to interpret Dickens to men of the twentieth century. The momentous theory that he undertakes to expound in the essays, and to demonstrate in brief, in an introduction newly written for them, is that Dickens, of all the great writers of the Victorian era, *is really a man of our time*, that he saw further than the others, and hence is not now superseded by the change of conditions brought in by millionaires and Socialism. Dickens knew that Socialism was coming, we are told, tho he didn't know its name. He likewise knew "the South-African millionaire was coming," tho he didn't know his name. As Dickens was a man of impressions—"he has never been equaled in the art of conveying what a man looks like at first sight"—so he simply felt the two things as atmospheric facts. Thackeray thought himself, and prided himself on being, a man of the world; but his world is shut up and packed away in the mid-nineteenth century. Anthony Trollope and George Eliot keep him company. But Dickens had a vision of future things, and all the criticisms leveled upon him as shortcomings now seem to Mr. Chesterton to proclaim his virtues. "What does it matter whether Dickens' clerks talked cockney now that half the duchesses talk American?" he asks. "It is no longer adequate to say that Dickens did not understand that old world of gentility, of parliamentary politeness, and the balance of the constitution. That world is rapidly ceasing to understand itself. It is

(*Continued on page* 524)



EMORY R. JOHNSON,

Whose "Railroad Traffic and Rates" is reviewed elsewhere.



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***Why not buy a typewriter that has—AT THE PRESENT TIME—all these time-saving, result-getting innovations, rather than one that will adopt them LATER, when FORCED to change by enlightened PUBLIC OPINION?***

The Oliver Typewriter ***17-Cents-a-Day Purchase Plan*** is in its way as great an innovation as was that of ***VISIBLE WRITING.***

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***The Standard Visible Writer***

It extends the ***immediate*** advantages of the use of ***Typewriters*** to thousands who must otherwise ***wait.*** The response of the public to this amazing offer is ***phenomenal.*** Sales are reaching ***stupendous volume.***

The abandonment of ***longhand*** in favor of clean, beautiful, legible ***typewriting*** is the next great step in human progress. ***The Era of Universal Typewriting is fast becoming a reality!***

The Oliver Typewriter, already dominant in the Business, Commercial and Financial world, is marching on, with flying colors, to the Conquest of the Home.

The Oliver Typewriter is just as indispensable to small merchants, tradesmen, shop and factory owners as to the largest business enterprise. It's an easy way for the merchant or tradesman to ***protect*** himself against ***misunderstandings,*** because he keeps a ***carbon copy*** of every typewritten letter or document. The ***legibility*** of typewriting prevents mistakes, disputes, delays.

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Typewritten letters get ***better attention*** than letters written in longhand. They show that you are wide-awake, progressive, business-like.

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You can buy the Oliver Typewriter on this plan at the regular catalog price—$100. A small first payment brings the machine. Then you save 17 cents a day and pay monthly.

And the possession of an Oliver Typewriter enables you to earn money to finish paying for the machine.

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Write for handsome Catalog and 17-Cents-a-Day Purchase Plan. Address—Sales Department.

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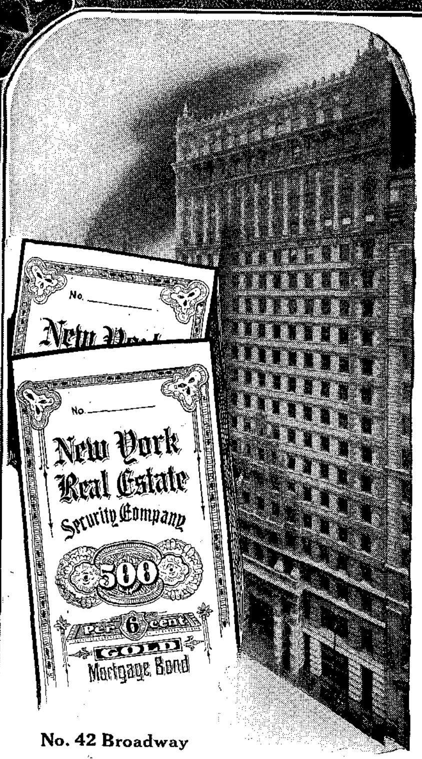

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## A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 522.)

vain to repeat the complaint of the old *Quarterly Reviewers*, that Dickens had not enjoyed a university education. What would the old *Quarterly Reviewers* themselves have thought of the Rhodes Scholarships?" Such are some of the picturesque phrases used to prove his thesis. Mr. Chesterton does not claim that Dickens was a Socialist, tho he thinks that it would not be "absurd" to say so. What makes him differ from his contemporaries is that it would be "absurd to say it of any of the great individualist novelists of the Victorian time." Such a book as this may, perhaps, send back to rereading Dickens even those who scorn all but the latest expounders of the most advanced social theories.

**Cole**, Carter S. Lays and Lyrics. 12mo, pp. 72. New York: Brentano.

A beautiful little book is this, an *édition de luxe*, printed in colors, tastefully illustrated and bound in limp ooze, with gold lettering. If, as has been said, the gift of fluent sentimental emotion makes up one-third of the poetic gift, Dr. Cole is so far a poet. The other two-thirds are to be supplied by experience and artistic technic. But the experience must be such as does not cloud or pervert, but exalt and liberate the mind, and the technic must be such as many American poets are famous for—witness Poe and Lanier.

**Cook**, Joel. The Mediterranean and its Borderlands. Decorated cloth. 12mo, 2 vols., pp. 1,200. Illustrated. John C. Winston Co. $5.

The handsome and profuse cover decoration of these volumes leads one to regard them at first sight as merely of the "holiday" order, which so often has little of value between the pretty coverings. Here, however, one finds very substantial contents, designed for a far larger holiday than the Christmas season, for these books are a sketch, historical and actual, of the Mediterranean basin, and its wealth of interest for the traveler. Starting at Gibraltar, Mr. Cook begins a tour of the northern coast of the inland sea, neglecting no point, large or small, where anything of real or romantic importance has happened, or which is worth seeing for the present interest or beauty, until he has found his way to Greece and the Ægean Isles. Then Syria, Egypt, the Barbary States, and Morocco, in succession, complete the survey. One who accompanies him has made a tour of the ancient world—almost the whole of it, as known to the men of classical or Biblical times; and has seen it as it is to-day. The volumes are thus an encyclopedia of information of every sort relating to that region, the richest in human interest on the globe. The method and writing are excellent. The books are interesting to read. The author shows admirable judgment and taste both in what he says and what he omits. His knowledge and experience are most extensive, and there is every appearance of conscientious accuracy. This is, therefore, a most admirable book for travelers, or intending travelers, and it may also be strongly recommended to families where growing children need good reading, and to school libraries. The book is numerously furnished with exquisite illustrations from photographs reproduced in photogravure.

**Curwood**, James Oliver. The Honor of the Big Snows. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. Indianapolis, Ind.: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25 net.

**Deeping**, Warwick. The Lame Englishman. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 368. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.20 net.

**Drews**, Arthur. The Christ Myth. 8vo, pp. 304. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. $2.25 net.

**Duclos**, Charles Pinot. Secret Memoirs of the Regency. The Minority of Louis XV. Translated from the French by E. Jules Meras. Cloth. 12mo, pp. 343. Illustrated. Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50 net.

These well-known Memoirs, with their tales of spicy gossip of one of the most flagitious of European courts, have been here reprinted in a lively translation, with numerous illustrations of contemporary men, women, and scenes. The book is exceedingly interesting reading, throws much light on French history and diplomacy of its period, and is admirably presented. It is the fourth of the Court Series of French Memoirs in course of publication by this house.

**Eliot**, Charles W. The Conflict Between Individualism and Collectivism in a Democracy. 12mo, pp. 135. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 90 cents net.

The present work is made up of three lectures delivered by the President Emeritus of Harvard at the University of Virginia in accordance with the provisions of the Barbour-Page Foundation. They are of striking relevancy to the questions of the hour. Many people talk of Individualism as against Collectivism as if the latter necessarily implied Socialism, but as Dr. Eliot pertinently puts it, "Collectivism should not be confounded with Socialism," and proceeds to say:

"*Socialism dwells on the sharp and un-*

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Relieves tired nerves, brain fag and headaches following mental strain, overwork or worry.

natural division of society into a few owners of land and machinery on the one hand, and the many wage-earners on the other, on the small share of the wage-earner in the product of his industry, on the wrongfulness of private property, on the waste and cruelty of competition. Collectivism is concerned with none of these matters . . . The collectivism which has developed so effectively since the middle of the nineteenth century maintains private property, the inheritance of property, the family as the unit of society, and the liberty of the individual as a fundamental right."

Individualism was the foundation of the Puritan character and politically was the key of the democracy. " Jefferson's fundamental doctrine was the political and economic value of individual liberty." Yet collectivism has won the battle, and the object of the present three lectures is to demonstrate "the rapid development of collectivism at the expense of individualism in the three great departments of personal and social activity—industries, education, and government."

Collectivism tends neither to anarchy nor to despotism. "Its theory is accurately stated in such accepted sayings as these: 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself'; 'Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you'; 'Nothing human is foreign to me.'"

Close reasoning and lucid statement characterize a work which treats of subjects of vital importance in public and private life. Dr. Eliot is an optimist in the best sense of the term and his words are at once convincing and reassuring.

**Emerton,** Ephraim. Unitarian Thought. 12mo, pp. 309. New York: Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

**Farnol,** Jeffrey. The Broad Highway. 12mo, pp. 518. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35 net.

**Figgis,** John Neville. Religion and English Society. Two Addresses delivered at a Conference Held in London, 1910. 8vo, pp. 47. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

**Finck,** Henry T. Massenet and His Operas. Frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 245. New York: John Lane Co.

**Forbes,** Edgar Allen. The Land of the White Helmet—Lights and Shadows Across Africa. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. 356. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

**Franklin,** Charles Kendall. What Nature Is—An Outline of Scientific Naturalism. 12mo, pp. 74. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 75 cents net.

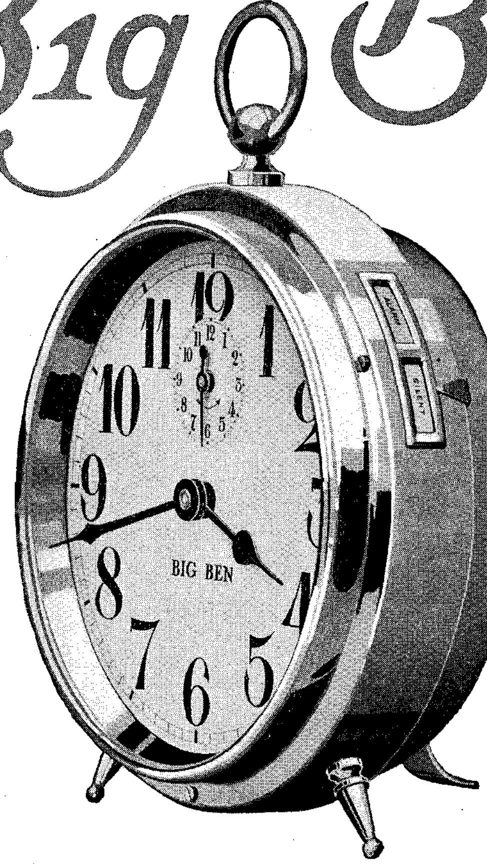
**Gayley,** Charles Mills. The Classic Myths in English Literature and in Art Based Originally on Bulfinch's "Age of Fable" (1855). Accompanied by an Interpretative and Illustrative Commentary. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 597. New York: Ginn & Co. $1.60.

**Hanna,** Charles A. The Wilderness Trail, or, The Ventures and Adventures of the Pennsylvania Traders on the Allegheny Path, with Some New Annals of the Old West, and the Records of Some Strong Men and Some Bad Ones. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., pp. 400 + 460, index, 80 maps and illustrations. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $10.

The writer announces in his introduction that at the risk of having his book "set on the shelf called dry-as-dust," he has contented himself with stating such facts as he has found without concerning himself particularly with the literary effect resulting. He has undertaken to assemble in these closely packed volumes all available materials relating to the exploration and early colonization of western Pennsylvania and the Ohio valley during the first half of the eighteenth century, that is, preceding the war between the British Colonies and French Canada for the possession of the coveted forests and plains of the Interior. The book is thus made a storehouse of material, authenticated by references, and copiously indexed, of the period mentioned, and of the bold men and women who followed the wilder-

Leave your call with

Big Ben



LEAVE your call with Big Ben and sleep soundly, trustingly, every minute of the night—he'll call you on the dot at any time you say.

And if you roll over and try just one more nap, he'll remind you gently that it's breakfast time and keep on calling until you're wide awake.

There's a feeling of bigness and strength about him, a peculiar glow of brightness and cheer that is strangely novel about an alarm clock.

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Why Oats Give Vim

"He feels his oats"—said of men or of horses—describes exuberant vitality.

Because the oat, as an energy-giver, is the greatest grain that grows.

Nature seems to have lavished on oats the sources of animal vim.

An extract of oats is employed as a tonic. A diet of oats, if continued a month, often multiplies vitality.

Active children crave oatmeal. Instinct seems to tell that it feeds activity.

Brain workers, from known necessity, depend largely on oatmeal. In one university, 48 out of 50 leading professors regularly eat oatmeal.

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A canvass of homes where reside the incapable shows that not one in each twelve serves oats.

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Oats contain more of the brain-building elements than any other grain.

Oats contain more of the nerve-building elements than any other cereal food.

Oats have amazing energy value.

The person who wishes to live life at its full should make one meal a day on oatmeal.

Quaker Oats

The Richest Oats Made Delicious

The oats in Quaker Oats are selected by 62 siftings. We get from each bushel but ten pounds of these rich, plump grains.

When these selected grains are prepared by our process they form the finest oat food in existence. It has come to be the choice of the millions.

The cost, despite the quality, is but one-half cent per dish.

Regular size package, 10c

Family size package, for smaller cities and country trade, 25c.

The prices noted do not apply in the extreme West or South.

Look for the Quaker trade-mark on every package

The Quaker Oats Company
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(144)

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to get space in this important issue. Copy, with check to cover, must be in our hands not a day later than March twenty-fourth.

Figure your insertion at the rate of 90 cents per line of six fair-sized words, or $12.60 an inch. Minimum copy accepted five lines.

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Real Estate Department - THE LITERARY DIGEST

ness trails and converted them into roads for civilization.

"In doing this, the writer," as he himself says, "does not undertake to guarantee the correctness of all the statements here presented as facts or seeming facts." Hence the reader must judge for himself whether the record quoted is likely to be true, and reconstruct from these materials, by the aid of patience and the index, any particular phase of the subject that may interest him. The value of Mr. Hanna's work is in bringing into compact form a vast amount of scattered facts, and in reproducing from old and rare books and documents many maps and plans otherwise inaccessible to the ordinary reader. Assuming that the citations are faithfully made, this is a highly important service, and the lack of general readableness may be pardoned.

**Harker,** Mrs. L. Allen. Master and Maid. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

**Hill,** James J. Highways of Progress. Pp. 353. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Readers of intelligence who look into the future owe Mr. Hill a debt of gratitude for publishing this book, since their attention is called to a number of problems which this country must soon face. We have been in the habit of regarding our natural resources as inexhaustible, and have squandered them with no thought for the morrow. Mr. Hill was one of the first men who saw the danger in this prodigal waste of our natural resources, and to advocate their conservation. And he speaks with a clear insight into the future because he has had large experience with the development of the West. Every one of the sixteen chapters deals with an aspect of some important part of our industrial and commercial life.

"The Nation's Future" treats of the increase of population, and Mr. Hill predicts over 200,000,000 people by 1950. These people will have to be fed, clothed, and housed. Where are we going to get the "wherewithal" to do it? Farm land is not increasing with the population; in the North Atlantic States the farm area remained stationary, and in the South Atlantic States it actually decreased by 2,000,000 acres between 1860 and 1900. Even the vast increase of the farm area in the West has failed to keep the cost of farm products down, because of lack of intelligent methods to restore to the soil some of its fertility, and because the young men flock to the cities. If this process goes on we shall soon be unable to produce enough cereals for home consumption.

"Land without population is a wilderness, and population without land is a mob," is the significant opening sentence of the second chapter on "Agriculture and the National Life." And the landless class is constantly increasing in America as the census figures prove. This class must live by manufacture. But who is to buy their products? Competition of all civilized nations for world markets is becoming keener every day. England has to face the problem of a factory population willing to work, but with no markets for its output, owing to the competition of other manufacturing nations with a lower standard of living. The only way to prevent a similar danger in America is to keep the people on the land, since "the only durable conquests, even in ages of barbarism, are conquests made by the plow," as Professor Ferrero said. For this purpose better methods of farming are needed, and Chapter 3 deals with that topic. "Reciprocity with Canada" is the timely topic of the fourth chapter. No man is a better judge of the advisability of closer commercial relations with Canada than Mr. Hill, and he sees advantages to both countries in reciprocity.

It is impossible to give even the slenderest outline of the following chapters; suffice it to say that each is replete with valuable information on the topic with which it deals: Commerce; Industrial and Railroad Combinations; The Northwest; Oriental Trade; Irrigation and Drainage; Waterways; The Railroad; The Conservation of Capital; The Natural Wealth of the Land and its Conservation. A complete index facilitates the finding of topics.

**Hillyer,** V. M. Kindergarten at Home—A Kindergarten Course for the Individual Child at Home. Illustrated, 8vo, pp. 152. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25 net.

**Holme,** Charles, Edited by. Peasant Art in Sweden, Lapland, and Iceland. Illustrated, 8vo. New York: John Lane Co. $3 net, postage, 35 cents.

**Holmes,** E. E. Prayer and Practise, or, "The Three Notable Duties." 12mo, pp. 175. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

**Jewett,** Sarah Orne. The Night Before Thanksgiving, A White Heron, and Selected Stories. 16mo, pp. 119. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 25 cents.

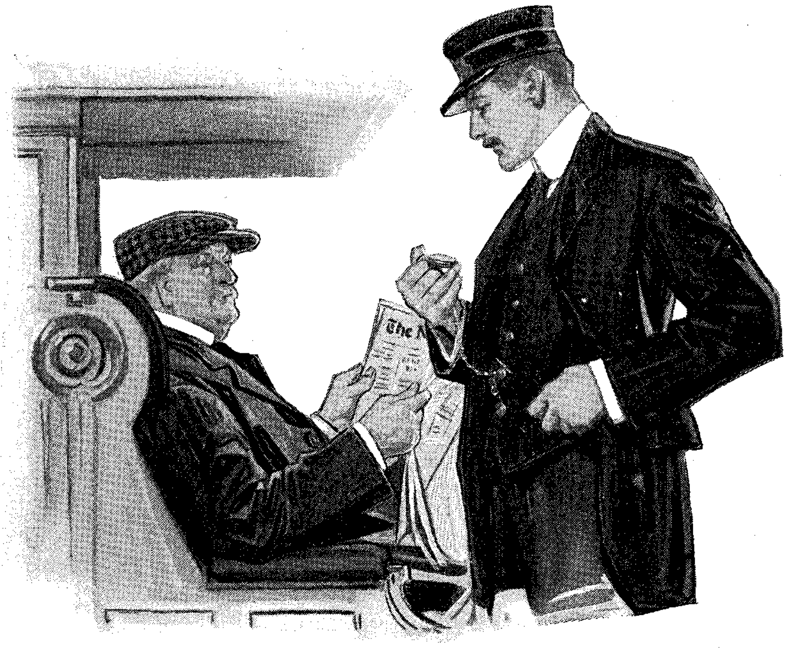
**Johnson,** Emory R., and **Huebner,** Grover G. Railroad Traffic and Rates. Appleton's Railway Series. Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., pp. 524+450. I. The Freight Service. II. Passenger, Express and Mail Service. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5 net.

As its title indicates, this is a book for railroad men, aiding them in the practical conduct of the affairs of a line or system—a handbook for general managers. There is some general comment on the tendencies of railway business in the United States, and interesting comparisons are made between American and European methods of railroading, but the two volumes are mainly filled with forms of accounts and reports, methods of keeping statistical records, tabulating the condition of the property from month to month, and other practical aspects of an official's duties. It appears to be a book indispensable to every officer in a railroad's operating department, and especially to the head of the staff, who has to correlate various departments into one smoothly working system of office procedure and efficiency.

**Journal** of Proceedings and Addresses of the Forty-eighth Annual Meeting Held at Boston, Mass., July 2–8, 1910. 8vo, pp. xi.–1124. Winona, Minn.: National Education Association.

**Kennedy,** Helen Theresa (Compiler). Suggestive Lists of Children's Books for a Small Library. Recommended by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. 8vo, pp. 102. Madison, Wis.: Published by the Library Commission.

Miss Kennedy has here brought together a list of 483 titles of books suitable for children in the first eight grades. After the main list, she presents a list of books for the youngest readers, books for mothers and teachers, elaborately illustrated juvenile books, and popular stories for boys and girls. The direct aim of the compilation is to provide librarians and members of book committees intelligent assistance in the selection or purchase of books for small libraries. It is distinctly stated that this work is intended "as a first buying-list"—that is, a list for use when starting a library, and which ought later to be supplemented by "other and more extensive lists." Miss Kennedy has aimed to encourage a high standard of literary excellence in books for children. Some 200 or 300 books belonging to the class



The Howard Watch

Sometimes you see a prosperous looking passenger inquire the time, and you wonder why he does not take out his own watch to compare with the conductor's.

It is not that he has no watch—but because he is ashamed of the time he is carrying. He has no confidence that it is anywhere near correct, and he tries to save his dignity by not making a comparison.

What do you think of the type of man who will carry a cheap and uncertain timepiece because it doesn't have to be seen?

It is quite different with the HOWARD owner. He is ready to match time with all comers.

The HOWARD is the closest rating watch in the world—and worth all it costs to any man of accurate habit and orderly mind.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it. The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Boss or Crescent gold-filled case at $40 to the 23-jewel in a 14-k solid gold case at $150—is *fixed* at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

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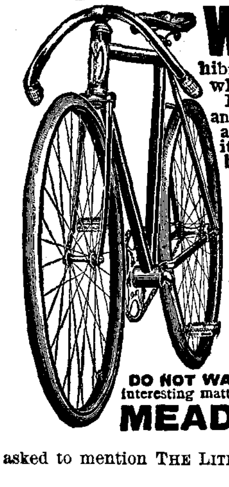

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DOES this happen in your office? Important records or papers gone—you can't put your finger on them when you need them most!

You probably need a *better system*—one built to fit your needs.

You need to eliminate unnecessary work, worry, lost time and embarrassment. You must establish confidence in your own office.

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Because "quality" is the hallmark of every article we make.

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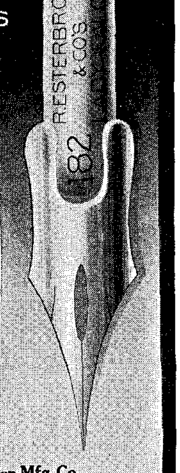

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**Kester,** Vaughan. The Prodigal Judge. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 448. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

**Litchfield,** Grace Denio. Baldur the Beautiful. 16mo, pp. 73. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

**Mackay,** Rev. H. F. B. The Religion of the Englishman—A Series of Six Addresses Delivered at All Saints', Margaret Street. 12mo, pp. 63. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

**Martin,** Helen Remensnyder. When Half-Gods Go. Being the Story of a Brief Wedded Life as Told in Intimate and Confidential Letters Written by a Bride to a Former College Mate. 12mo, pp. 153. New York: Century Co. $1 net.

**M'Giffert,** Arthur Cushman. Protestant Thought Before Kant. 12mo, pp. 261. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents net.

**McKechnie,** James, Interpreted by. Meredith's Allegory—The Shaving of Shagpat. 8vo, pp. 245. New York: Hodder & Stoughton.

**Miller,** Marion, Designed and Illustrated by. An Out-of-Door Diary for Boys and Girls. Small 4to. New York: Sturgis & Walton. $1 net.

**Montgomery,** Harry Earl. Christ's Social Remedies. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

**Moore,** Frank Frankfort. The Life of Oliver Goldsmith. 8vo, pp. 492. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

It was high time that a proper and discriminating life of the author of "The Deserted Village" should be published. Almost all we know about him we derive from Boswell's "Life of Johnson," where he appears as a silly, almost half imbecile coxcomb, vain and irrational. Yet his works are irradiated by a certain sweet and exquisite benignity which shows him to have been a kindly gentleman, full of common sense and literary modesty. It is quite evident that Boswell did not do him any justice whatever and we were not surprized to read the opinion of a critic in a recent number of the London *Quarterly Review,* that Johnson's "Life" is merely Boswell's autobiography and that the Scottish gentleman who was so fond of his high lineage merely wrote his book to glorify himself.

In this charming, tho somewhat discursive, book of Mr. Moore's we find a good exposé of Boswell's "malicious intention" in depreciating and misjudging Goldsmith. It was "sheer jealousy" that prompted the satellite of the great lexicographer to hold up to ridicule the English writer who is to this day the best beloved of his literary generation. Mr. Moore enables us to see the real Goldsmith, the creator of Dr. Primrose, the author of "She Stoops to Conquer," the friend and confidant of Burke, Garrick, Reynolds, and Johnson. A man with such friends had much more to give than the "talk of poor Poll."

The work before us owes most of its importance to its hearty and complete revelation of Goldsmith's character. If there is some romantic exaggeration in Mr. Moore's estimate it is merely the artistic heightening of the natural expression which we find in the portraits of Reynolds and Gainsborough. Nor need we dwell upon the way in which the book has been padded with matter which is irrelevant excepting so far as it is even distantly allusive to the man dignified by Johnson with the noblest and truest Latin epitaph in English literary history. To its beautiful illustrations, its extracts from correspondence to obtain which every source of Goldsmithiana seems to have been sought and ransacked, the author adds his own glowing, almost partial, comment and carries the reader along with him as by the spell of a romance.

The author of "The Traveler" has at last been vindicated. Mr. Moore has done the work of a critic who cleans off the black letter of some medieval legend from the palimpsest on which was originally written a song of Catullus or a fragment of Sappho. He has scraped away from the wall the vile and defacing plaster of a grotesque and disclosed a figure of beauty and a countenance irradiated with sweetness, kindness, and wisdom. The literary world will thank him. He has done his work with effusive and devoted enthusiasm.

**Ramsay**, Rev. F. P. An Interpretation of Genesis. Including a Translation into Present-Day English. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $2 net.

**Raymond**, George Lansing. Fundamentals in Education, Art, and Civics. 8vo, pp. 350. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net.

Dr. Raymond's versatile talent has been shown in many publications, which the reading public has welcomed with approval. Under the comprehensive title of the present volume, he groups together seventeen essays of varying color and complexion. He always writes in a highly suggestive and earnest tone, and those who listened to such of these lucubrations as were delivered as public addresses will be glad to have them as permanent possessions in print. The Professor presents well-known principles in a clear and popular form, and students, artists, and literary workers will find these readable disquisitions pleasant and attractive as the fireside talks of an experienced friend and savant. The Carnegie Libraries might well introduce their public to this work, which agreeably popularizes so much that is fundamental in theories of life and thought. The American people owe much of their progress, their optimism, and, we even say, their happiness to the absorption of just such ideals as Professor Raymond stands for.

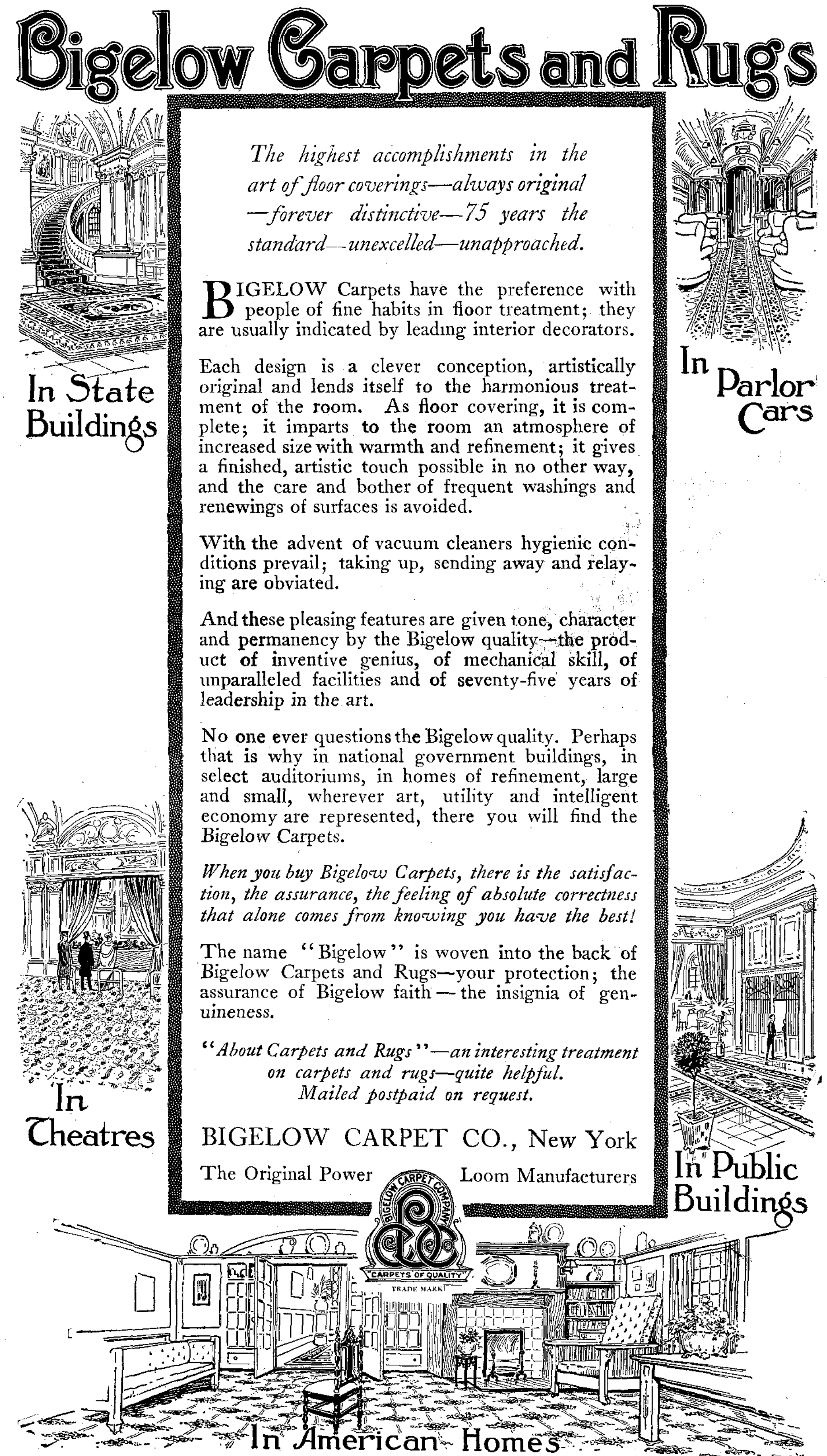
**Ricci**, Corrado. Art in Northern Italy. 16mo, pp. 372. *Profusely illustrated.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

This is the second volume in a series dealing with the history of art in all countries and periods, and of which the first volume, Sir Walter Armstrong's, on art in Great Britain and Ireland, appeared last year. The notable feature of the books is the illustrations, of which at least one, and more often two or three, appear on each page inserted in the text. In the main the text is historical and biographical. A few full-page pictures in color are given. Besides the two volumes now ready, thirteen others are in preparation. One of these will deal with "Art in North America."

**Rice**, Louise. Practical Graphology; or, The Science of Reading Character from Handwriting. 8vo. Illustrated. Chicago: The Library Shelf, McClurg Building.

Miss Rice has long practised with success the interesting art of which she treats in this volume. Over 200 facsimile specimens of writing with comments on them are given. Miss Rice also sets forth the general underlying principles of her art. Edgar A. Poe once wrote an article on graphology; it is included in most editions of his writings; but the literature of this subject is extremely meager.

**Robertson**, A. T. John the Loyal—Studies in the Ministry of the Baptist. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.



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**Second,** Henry. Captivating Mary Carstairs. Frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 346. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.30 net.

**Sheehan,** Canon, D.D. The Intellectuals—An Experiment in Irish Club Life. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

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**Stillwell.** Arthur Edward. Universal Peace—War is Mesmerism. 8vo, pp. 179. New York: Bankers' Publishing Co. $2.00.
**Chittenden,** Hiram. War or Peace. 8vo, pp. 273. New York: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

Mr. Stillwell has joined the army of peacemakers who arraign the god of war as a pestilent mischief-maker, a futile monster who ruins those who gain the victory as well as those who sink among the vanquished. The maintenance of standing armies is a common theme of reprobation. Mr. Stillwell handles this financial problem with the skill, clearness, and point of an expert. He gives the Christian warrant for international charity and bloodless arbitration. But he also emphasizes the business side, praises Carnegie, and finally asks: "Why do we not elect a business man to the Presidency?" with a sort of intimated suggestion of, "Andrew, Laird of Skibo, for instance." The more the ideas of Mr. Stillwell on pacification are understood and published abroad, the better will be the future history of the world for which such a book as this is doing and will continue to do good service.

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**Storr,** Francis. Half a Hundred Hero Tales of Ulysses and the Man of Old. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 384. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

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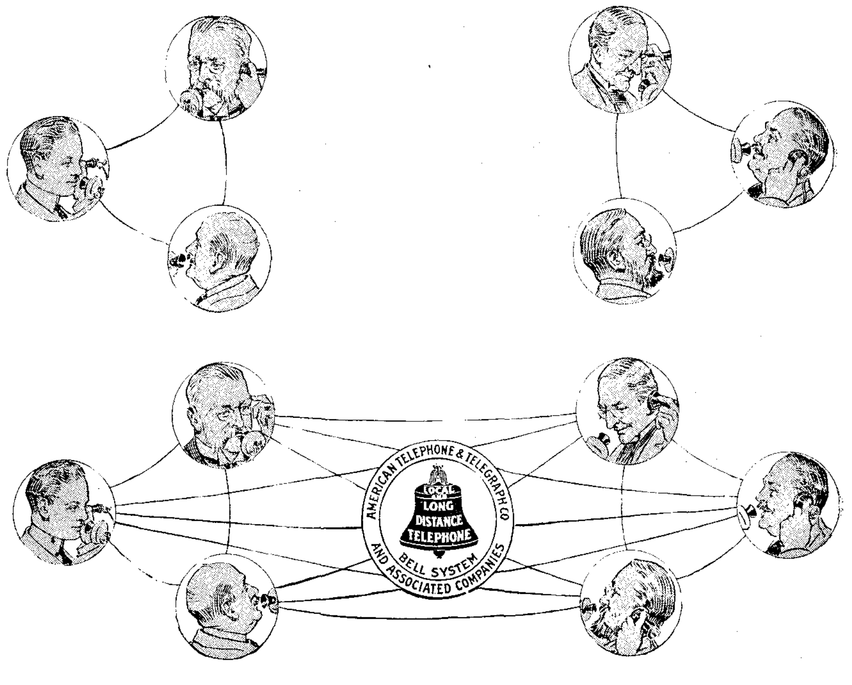
THE recent tremendous explosion on the New York waterfront at Communipaw calls to mind many others, says a writer in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, who thinks that perhaps the largest bulk of dynamite and other high explosive that has blown up of late years was the cargo of the British ship *Chatham*, laden with ninety-eight tons of dynamite. She was on her way to Japan, in 1905, and the dynamite was, of course, for use in the war with Russia. But scarcely was the vessel laden and at sea than came the news of the naval battle of Tshushima, and the overwhelming destruction of the Russian fleet.

Altho the war with Russia was now over, the Japanese authorities decided that the *Chatham*, with her cargo of dynamite, should proceed on her voyage, and all went well with her until she was passing through the Suez Canal. As is usually the case in that crowded waterway, there were a number of vessels close together, proceeding in line ahead at a slow rate. The order came to tie up in order that other ships coming in the opposite direction should pass, and the line slowed down. But the pilot on the vessel next astern of the *Chatham* did not act quickly enough and his vessel gently bumped the *Chatham* with sufficient force to knock over several of the kerosene lamps, which were alight on board, for the accident occurred after dark. The crew of the *Chatham* fought the fire, but it had started in several parts of the ship at once and they were not able to get it under control.

Knowing what the cargo was, the crew then announced to the captain that they believed a stroll on the deserts of Egypt in the cool of the night would be a pleasant relaxation after their efforts.

There are traffic control stations every few miles along the canal and from the nearest of these the captain telephoned to the canal company's offices in Port Said, offering to turn the ship and run her back the ten miles to Port Said and thence out to sea, believing that he could accomplish this before the fire reached the cargo. His engine-room staff and a few other men had promised to stay on the ship as long as the captain did, and he might have succeeded in his endeavors, but the authorities in Port Said were alarmed lest the ship should blow up while passing through the town, and bade him scuttle the ship where she lay. This he refused to do, and offered the alternative of taking his blazing ship still further along the canal until he reached Lake Timsah, the first of the salt lakes through which the canal passes.

This also was refused by the canal officials, and they sent one of their officers to take charge of the ship. On a formal display of force the captain left the vessel, and she was scuttled and the fire extinguished. She lay there, with her masts and smokestack above water, for weeks, while an expert from the well-known firm of Nobel, in Scotland, who had shipped the dynamite, came out to Port Said to advise as to what should be done with her. Meanwhile, the continual procession of ships navigating the canal crept past the



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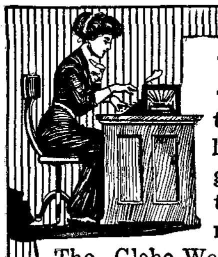

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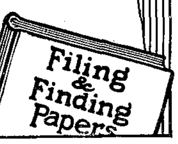

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sunken wreck with the utmost caution. She so obstructed the fairway, and the danger of striking her was so great, that the canal company seriously considered the project of burying her up with sand and cutting a new channel around her.

On his arrival Nobel's expert decided at once that the *Chatham* ought to be blown up; that, if left much longer, the deterioration of the dynamite in the presence of salt water might lead to serious consequences, for it might explode at the moment when a vessel with hundreds of passengers was passing at a distance of only a few yards.

The inhabitants of Port Said—a mixt crowd, made up of all the nationalities of the Near and Far East—were terrified to the point of leaving their houses and camping on the seashore. Many of them were Greeks, Italians, Sicilians, immigrants from countries where earthquakes are well known and feared. All were in dread of a disaster which they thought imminent.

The panic reached such a height that to calm the agitated feelings of Port Said the Egyptian Government sent soldiers to keep order and to reassure the population. A cordon of troops several miles in extent was drawn around the sunken vessel and no spectators were allowed to approach within four miles of the wreck.

On the evening before the day fixt for the firing of the explosives a body of workmen were sent forward to place an additional ten tons of blasting-gelatin on board, so as to give the cargo a good send-off. The writer of these notes was on the spot, but had to go down the canal to Suez to arrange for certain affairs in connection with the reporting of the event for a London newspaper. A photographer was hired in Port Said to take pictures of the actual explosion from a point as near as the authorities would permit. On the morning of the event the photographer was not to be found. It looked as if he had decided that discretion was better than valor. The operator who fired the cargo of the *Chatham* was about four miles distant from the ship and his battery was connected with her by means of the telephone wires that run on poles along the canal bank.

The writer of these notes was beside him at 9 A.M., when the explosion took place, and its appearance was most spectacular.

Tho the great column of smoke, water and sand thrown up to a height estimated at 3,000 feet was a most remarkable spectacle as it slowly rose, slowly unfolded, and more slowly dissolved—it was a trifle to the photographer's experience. With praiseworthy intention to do his best for his employer, he had gone forward at dusk with the body of Arab workmen, himself disguised as one of them, and when they all stopt near the ship to begin work he hid himself among the reeds and small trees that line the canal bank and patiently waited all night. Having set his watch to the official time in Port Said he knew that the explosion would come off at 9 A.M. At 8:55 he came out from his hiding-place and placed his camera on a stone pillar near by and weighted it down with a rock. He feared that the shock might be so great as to knock it down if not properly secured, and he himself lay down beside it from where he could touch off the trigger.

There he lay, scared at his own presumption at having remained so near this terrible sleeping force; suddenly the dynamite exploded, and he saw the amazing spectacle of the colossal spout of smoke and water towering up and up to the very heavens and presenting an appalling appearance as tho it would overwhelm him. Great torn masses of iron and wood from the shattered hull were seen rising with incredible speed, glimpsed between the eddying whirls and spirals of the smoke, and a deafening shock and roar seemed to beat him down as he lay breathless and horrified. In a moment he was able to bring his scattered faculties under control again—and found that he had forgotten to touch the button!

*Hastily* he did so, and secured a photograph, but when he developed the plate a few hours later at Suez, he found that what he had secured was but the vague haze left by the dissolving smoke.

## A CONFEDERATE FRIEND OF GRANT

COLONEL JOHN S. MOSBY, commander of the famous "Rangers" in the Civil War, maintains that for a while afterward he was as much misunderstood in the North as was Grant in the South. But this was, to a great extent, righted through a chance meeting of these two men, who became firm friends. Mosby interpreted Grant's acts, and was regarded by many Southerners as a "connecting link between the Administration and themselves"; while Grant, on the other hand, did his best to correct the popular prejudice against the South. In *Munsey's Magazine* the Colonel cites a few recollections of Grant which show the alert, ingenuous nature of the man who was then serving the second term of his presidency. We read:

Often as I went to the White House during Grant's second term, I never failed to see him except once, when he was in the hands of a dentist. In those days hundreds went to him for appointments who would now be sent to the Civil Service Commission. In spite of all this pressure, he never seemed to be in a hurry. He was the best listener I ever saw, and one of the quickest to see the core of a question.

I once called at the White House about seven o'clock in the evening, with a telegram which I had received from General Hampton. The doorkeeper said that the President was at dinner. I gave the man my card and told him that I would wait in the hall. He returned with a message from General Grant, asking me to come in and take dinner with the family. I replied that I had already dined. Then U. S. Grant, Jr., came out and said:

"Father says that you must come in and get some dinner."

Of course I went in. At the table, the General spoke of having called that evening on Alexander Stephens, who was lying sick at his hotel. It looked as if our war was a long way in the past when the President of the United States could call to pay his respects to the Vice-President of the Confederate States.

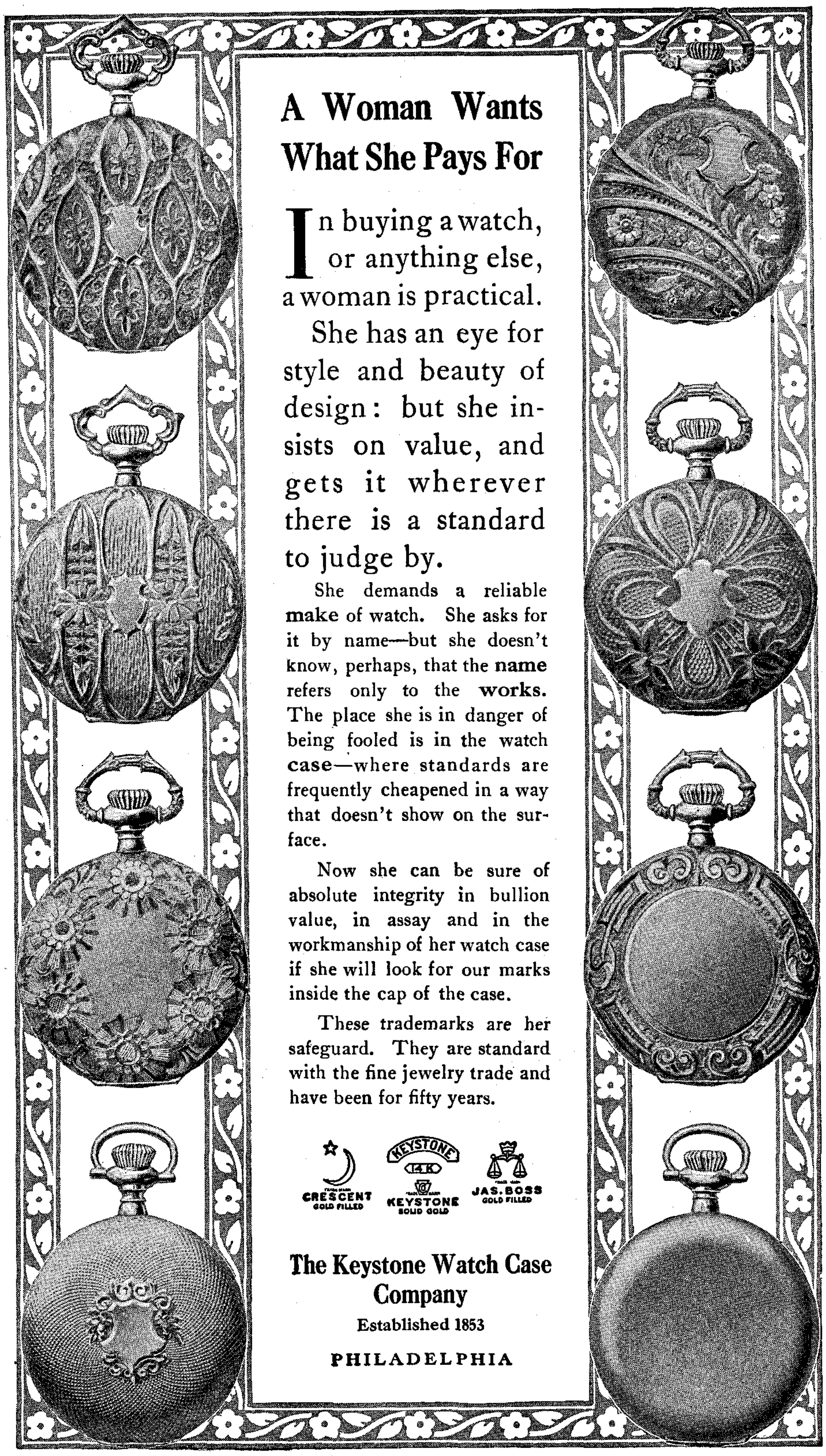
A few weeks before the close of Grant's second term, I introduced one of my men to him.

"I hope you will not think less of Captain Glasscock because he was with me in the war," I said.

"I think all the more of him," the President promptly replied.

I once said to General Grant:

"General, if you had been a Southern



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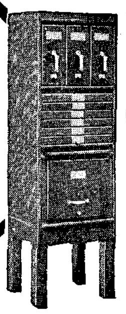

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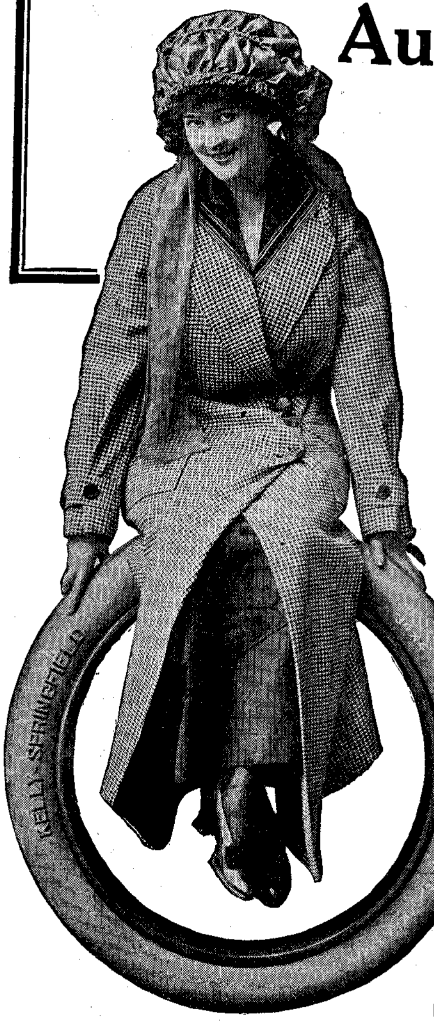

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man, would you have been in the Southern army?"

"Certainly," he replied.

He always spoke in the friendliest manner of his old army comrades who went with the South. Once, speaking of Stonewall Jackson, who was with him at West Point, he said to me:

"Jackson was the most conscientious being I ever knew."

Mosby had been appointed United States Consul at Hong-Kong by President Hayes, and it was there that he last saw Grant, who was completing his celebrated world's tour.

I went in a boat to meet him, and, as I was the official representative of the United States, the other craft that surrounded the steamship as soon as it anchored gave me the right of way. As I went up the gangway I recognized him, with his wife and eldest son, standing on the deck. It did look strange that I should be there representing the Government, while General Grant was a private citizen.

There was with me an old Virginian who had gone to Hong-Kong before the war. When I introduced him, I told General Grant that when I arrived I had found this fellow countryman of mine in about the same temper that I was in when the general was fighting in the Wilderness; but that he was willing to surrender to the man to whom General Lee had surrendered. Mrs. Grant spoke up, and asked liberal terms for him, and Grant said that he paroled him, and hoped he would be a loyal citizen.

The Governor of Hong-Kong met General Grant's party at the wharf, and they went to the Government House. Next morning the general paid his respects to me at the American consulate. He was the guest of the governor for about ten days. On several days I breakfasted with him, and we had many free and informal talks. Once he was giving a description of his ride on donkey-back from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

"That," he said, "was the roughest road I ever traveled."

"General," I replied, "I think you have traveled one rougher road than that."

"Where?" he inquired.

"From the Rapidan to Richmond," I answered.

"I reckon there were more obstructions on that road," he admitted.

I went with the General, Mrs. Grant, Colonel Fred Grant, and the governor, on a launch to the United States man-of-war which carried his party up the China coast, and bade him my last farewell. When we started ashore, the ship began firing a royal salute of twenty-one guns, in honor of the governor, and the launch stopt. When the firing was over, General Grant lifted his hat and we responded. I never saw the great soldier again.

Some time afterward, I sent the general a Malacca cane which I had lacquered for him. It bore the inscription:

To General U. S. Grant from John S. Mosby, Hong-Kong.

He was in very poor health when he received it, but Colonel Fred Grant wrote me that his father was pleased at my remembrance of him.

When I heard that President Cleveland

had removed me as consul, in 1885, I wrote to General Grant and asked him to secure me employment from some corporation, by which I could make a living. I did not then know how near he was to his end. My letter was forwarded to him at Mount McGregor, and on the day before I sailed from Hong-Kong a dispatch announced his death. I felt that I had lost my best friend.

I did not suppose that my letter would have any result; but on arriving in San Francisco, I learned that he had dictated a note to Governor Stanford, of the Southern Pacific, asking him, as a personal favor, to take care of me. I was made an attorney in the company, and held that position for sixteen years.

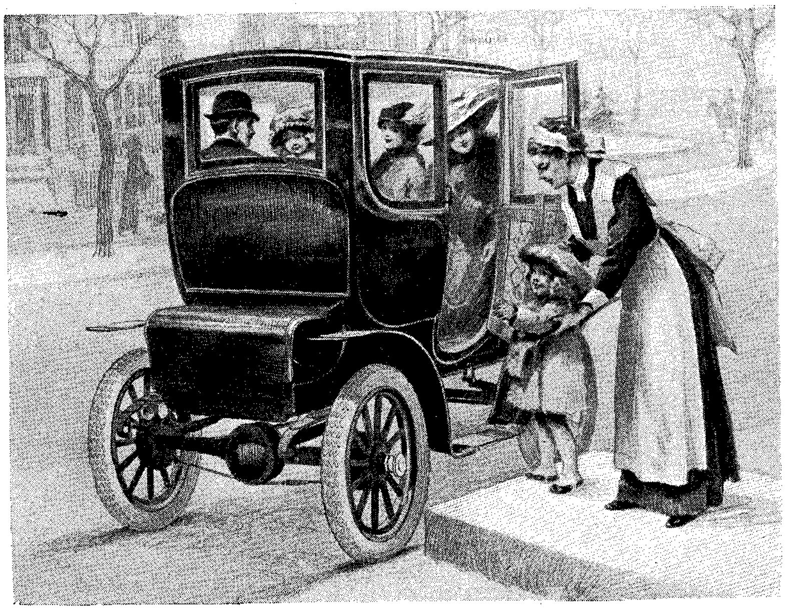
### A JAPANESE VIEW OF MR. HOBSON'S TALK

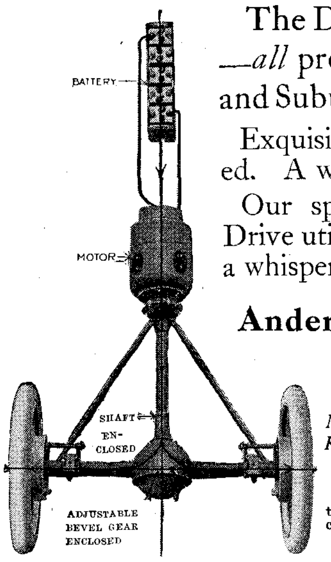
THE recent speech by Captain Hobson in our House of Representatives, on the likelihood of a war between the United States and Japan so aroused the usually placid naval attaché of the Mikado, at Washington, Commander Tokutar Hiraga, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, that he gave forthwith the first official answer that has ever been made by any Japanese official to the frequent assertions that Japan contemplated war with this country. Commander Hiraga thinks our Spanish war was "not really a great war," for he has been through two more serious affairs himself, serving with distinction in his country's war with China, in 1894–5, and afterward in that with Russia. Not only was he at the siege of Port Arthur, but he was one of the officers of the *Idsumo,* flagship of Admiral Kamimura's squadron, when it sunk the Russian cruiser *Rurik,* in the Japan sea. This commander's observations are, therefore, fraught with interest, observes the Boston *Herald,* to whose representative Hiraga's remarks were made. They are, in part, as follows:

"Mr. Hobson, and men like him, talk about a war between Japan and the United States as if it were the easiest thing in the world to bring about. It is not easy to make war. It is hard. It is hard even in ordinary circumstances when the belligerent nations have only to cross a boundary line; it is practically impossible when they would have to cross an ocean like the Pacific.

"I do not intend to talk to you about the sentimental or even the business reasons why a war between Japan and the United States is impossible. I mean simply to point out to you the physical difficulties in the way of such a movement as Captain Hobson and the men who talk like him seem to contemplate.

"Did you ever stop to consider the difficulties in the way of moving a division of troops over sea by transport? It seems perfectly easy to do on paper, but in actual experience Hercules himself never had a harder task. We discovered that in our war with Russia. Bear in mind the fact that Manchuria is within striking distance of Japan and that San Francisco is not. Our work was cut out for us even





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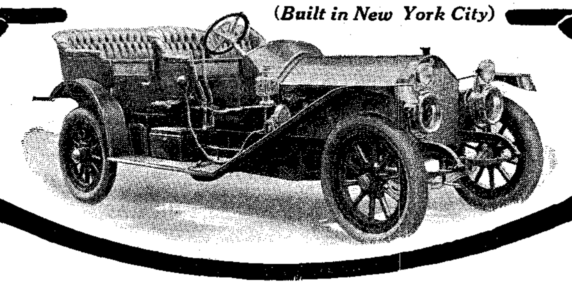

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"And then remember this. A transport is a thing almost impossible to protect on a long voyage. Speaking from the military standpoint, it is the hardest thing in the world to guard a transport. To transport a real army we would have to impress every steamer afloat in Japanese waters.

"Here is one illustration which will show you the practical difficulties in the way of such a thing as Captain Hobson so easily predicts. During the Russian war we had a fleet guarding six transports in the Straits of Korea. Three Russian cruisers came along, and sank the transports. Mind you, this was only eighty miles off the Japanese coast, and you might almost say that they were in our own waters. What would happen if we tried to convey a fleet of transports across the Pacific Ocean to a point 5,000 miles away? . . .

"I don't want to talk military matters. I would like to talk about psychology. Do you suppose Congressman Hobson dreams these things, or imagines them in his waking moments? To take him at his word one would assume that nothing is necessary to get an army across the Pacific Ocean, except to get a few ships together and put several thousand men on board them. I have been through more wars than Mr. Hobson has, and I tell you that it is impossible. If the thing which he predicts could occur, your whole Pacific Coast would be devastated by Japanese soldiery. It is as impossible as to imagine the advent of an army from Mars.

"And Hobson is a navy man!

"He dreams, I say. It is because of this nightmare habit of his that we Japanese never take any interest in Mr. Hobson's speeches. . . .

"I met Mr. Hobson some time ago, and said to him: 'Captain, we like you very much, but we don't care at all about your speeches. They don't worry us a bit.'

"I only wonder why he keeps on doing it. After all, it does not bother us much. If Cannon, say, or Tawney, for example, were to talk as he does, it would create a serious international situation. But as long as Japanese war talk is confined to persons like Captain Hobson we are not disturbed. . . .

"Do you know that one of the hardest things for me to realize is that he is a naval officer? I know perfectly well that he is, and I know his brilliant record, but when I read his speeches in Congress I find it difficult to persuade myself that he knows the sea or ever to have been aboard a canal boat."

When Commander Hiraga's attention was called to Mr. Hobson's statement that

Japan has already financed her future war with the United States, he replied:

"There is a certain flimsy foundation for that. Every nation in the world is constantly preparing for war. No power which has any sense neglects to prepare for emergencies. Of course, we are strengthening our army and navy. So are you, so is England; so is Germany; so, for that matter, is Brazil. But it is as ridiculous to say that Japan, in strengthening her defenses, is preparing specifically for war with the United States as it would be to say that when Ecuador buys a new gunboat she contemplates war against Switzerland.

"You are preparing to get a stronger navy. You should. I am glad to see it. But what would you think if every time your President recommended a new battleship and your Committee on Naval Affairs recommended it somebody in the Japanese Parliament corresponding to Mr. Hobson were to arise and say that you were financing a war against Japan?"

Hiraga denied that Japan had any use for the Philippines, and when asked if those islands were not regarded as "geographically a natural complement of the Archipelago," said:

"You have got that idea from looking at maps. I suppose it is almost impossible to convince an American that the differences of climate between Japan and the Philippines are greater than between any two sections of the United States. The actual fact is, that no Japanese could manage to live permanently in the Philippines.

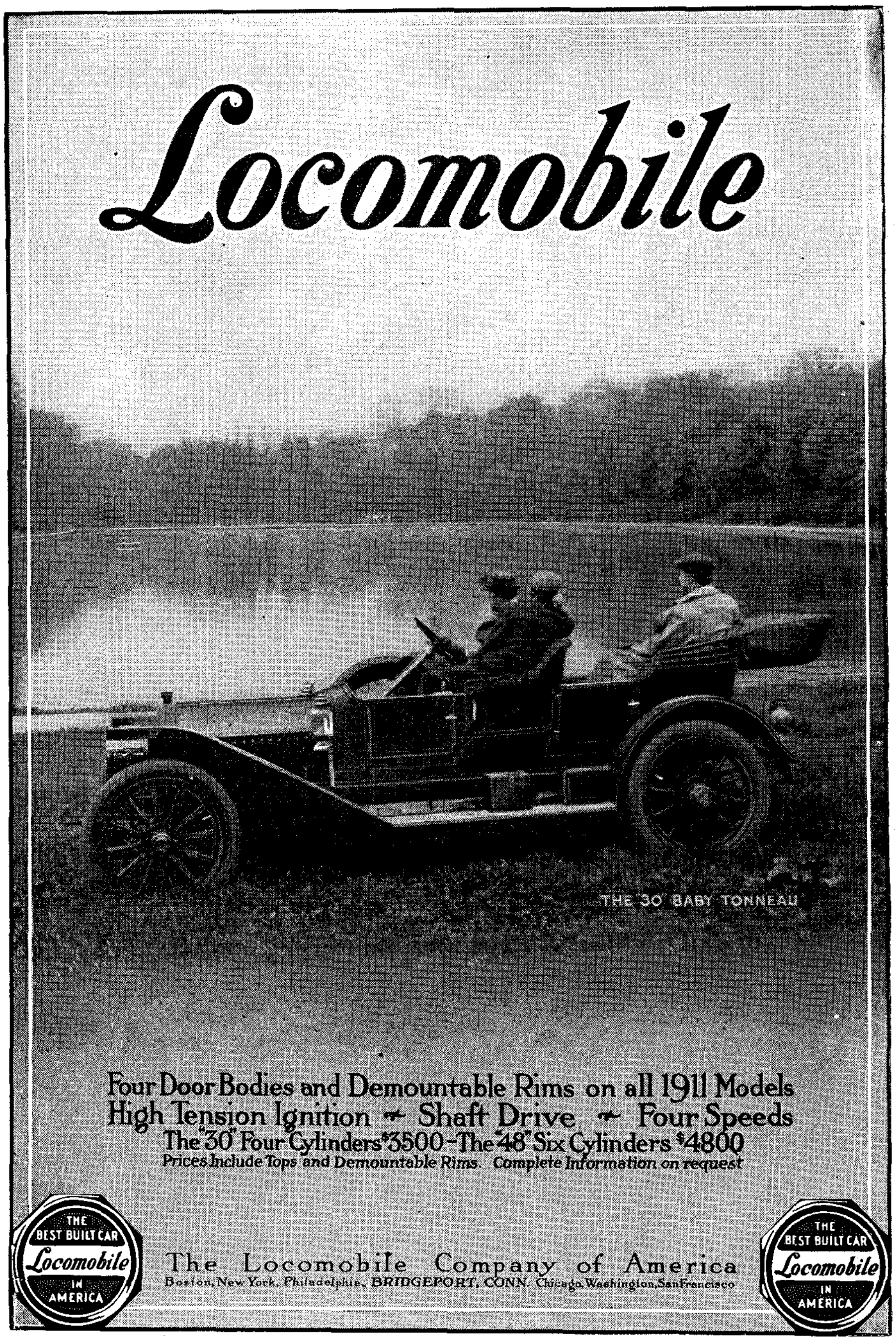
"Your soldiers have to be relieved after two years' service in those islands. They can't stand the climate any longer than that. Well, the same thing would be true of a Japanese soldier. I know that sounds strange to your ears, but it is literally true. The difference in temperature alone would make the acquisition of the Philippines very far from being a natural extension of Japan's power."

## A BAD INDIAN WHO MADE GOOD

QUANAH PARKER, chief of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, who died a few days ago, was known as a man of peace; and altho in his younger days he had taken part in over a hundred frontier battles, he had come, in time, to give it up. So affirms the New York *Evening Post*, which quotes Parker as having said, several years ago:

"No, there will never be any more Indian war. The young men are soft. I have helped teach them to be soft."

Parker's mother was a white woman, and Parker himself owned a "white man's house." But this meant merely that he had built it himself, and that it was not Government property. He also owned some three thousand acres of land on which he kept his six wives and fifteen children. An Indian commissioner, observing the formidable number of the chief's wives, once thought to put a stop to plural marriage entirely. It so happened that Parker was spokesman of the delegation which went to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Washington to discuss this important point, and his speech was as follows:

"Mr. Commissioner, it is your wish and your order that we Indians have only one wife. Mr. Commissioner, I have six wives. I have married them all according to Indian custom. I love them all. They all have children. They have been with me many years, and we are very happy. I am willing to obey your orders. I have obeyed all your orders, and I will obey this one; but, Mr. Commissioner, there is just one favor I would ask of you, just one little favor. You must select the one I am to live with. Then you tell the rest."

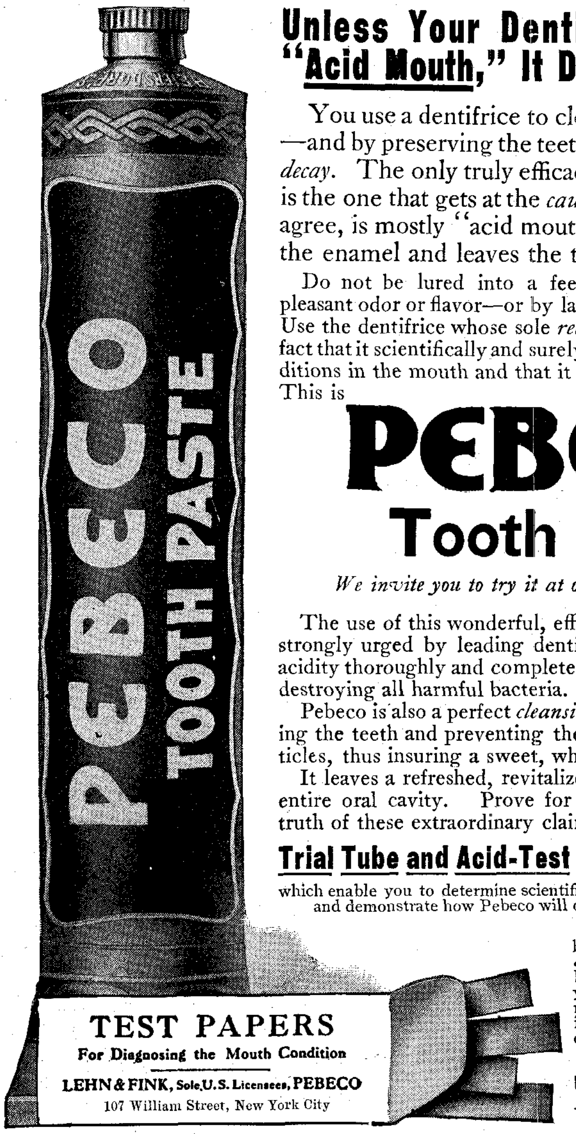
This seemed to stump the Commissioner, who told the Indians to go home and live as they had of old.

In June, 1910, Quanah Parker made his eighteenth visit to Washington, the home of the "Great White Father." His mission was three-fold. He wanted to make sure that the Comanches should have more money for the sale of their lands, and he wanted permission for the Indians to use an herb called "peyote," which Parker said was beneficial in cases of sickness, altho the Indian agents thought otherwise, and had declared against it. Parker was also interested in a bill appropriating $1,000 to remove the bodies of his mother and sister from Texas to a burial-ground near his home.

*The Post* reprints an article which appeared some years ago in *The Tribune*, and which states that Parker gave up fighting "because it was no use." He seemed to think that civilization was easier, anyhow.

"In the old days we did not have so easy a time. We never lived anywhere long; we moved all over the country. When I was a boy I never knew any food except meat and salt. Sometimes we went to the Wichita Indians in corn time and ate green corn. It is better to-day. We never go hungry as we did in the old time.

"It is not because I do not know this that I like the old days, but because it is the blood of the old Indian; the young men are different, and I helped make them different. It bothers me to see the white men coming. There were no railroads so near a few years ago. Now the 'Frisco runs south of me and the Rock Island runs north of me, and the 'Frisco runs west of me, and they both run east of me. The land is all cultivated outside my wire fence, and



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the railroads put up big elevators and take the ground away, and the white people see it's good country for crops, and more come. It is all right, and is a good thing, all these railroads, and my people go riding everywhere on them. I laugh. They used to ride a bareback pony. Now they go railroad-riding, looking out of a window at cotton and corn. It is a good joke."

Parker told how he hunted wolves on the "Big Pasture" with President Roosevelt.

"Honorable President would take me by the shoulder and say: 'Well, Big Chief, how do you feel this morning?' And I would say: 'Pretty well, Mr. President,' and then we would go hunting together."

Many were Quanah's stories of fighting days. His face showed humor as he told how he stole General MacKenzie's saddle horse from the back of his tent on one occasion when the cavalry were chasing the Indians.

"We stole all their horses while they slept quiet," he said. "The young bucks crawled through the grass on their bellies until they were close on the horses, and then they made much noise and waved their blankets, and the horses stampeded. It was very funny to see all those soldiers chasing us on foot, without any horses. I crawled to the General's tent; I wanted his fine horse bad, and I got it too.

"A long time afterward, when I decided we must make peace, I went to Fort Sill and saw General McKenzie. He said: 'Quanah, did you ever see a big gray horse, a fine horse, among those horses your Comanches ran off one night?" And I say: 'Yes, General, I saw him, fine big horse, General." And the General he say: 'That was my horse, Quanah.' And I say: 'Yes, General; that Quanah's horse now,' and laugh, and the General he laugh, too. I give that horse back to the General, for he was very nice about it."

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## WHEN WAGNER WAS PENNILESS

WAGNER'S "Memoirs," to be published shortly, are preceded by a book of letters to his friend, Theodor Apel, with whom he passed some of the happiest years of his life at the Nicolaischule in Leipzig, and with whom he had many things in common —each being devoted to music, poetry, and travel, which in their case became almost an art. But these two boon companions, who had been glad to spend six weeks roaming care-free through Bohemia, were soon to suffer the adversities of fortune, for Theodor Apel was made blind by a fall from his horse, and Wagner fell into great personal need. In fact, he was only known as a poor orchestra conductor and a composer of rejected operas, so that on the 20th of September, 1840, finding himself in Paris and penniless, he was obliged to write to his friend for aid. The following letter, which in a striking manner reveals the disquietudes of genius, is translated by Michel Delines from the *Temps* and appears in the Boston *Transcript*. It was the first communication which had passed between these men in several years:

My Theodor—

In a plight you probably have no idea of and in which I regard myself as having reached the limit of all possible misfortune, I write once more to the friend of my vanished youth, the friend who was been true in the direst affliction.

To avoid all semblance of hypocrisy, I

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begin this letter—the first after so many years of silence—with selfish words that might better come at the end: I am at the last extremity of misfortune, and you must help me!

A bitter sadness will be yours; but why—oh, my God!—why am I capable of resisting at all? What have I come to when I confess that during the last year I have lived with my wife without earning a groschen, without a pfennig to call my own! Think of all that this confession involves, and you will understand what drives me to begin this first letter, after all these years of silence, in this way.

Four years have passed since we last saw each other, and during that time you have become blind and I am forced to begin my first letter in this way; fate has dealt cruelly with us; we both have our griefs to bear.

Hardly had we begun to enjoy our youth when we were doomed to see it destroyed; your ambition is blasted by blindness, mine by eternal gloom.

When we separated and I went North, do you know the sad presentiment that obsessed me? It was a presentiment that the two men who shook hands would never again see each other as they were then.

My struggle has been hard and full of bitter consequences, for I have had to learn renunciation and to fight against my whole nature. Not one of my enterprises for reaching my supreme purpose in my art has succeeded. I managed to get my opera accepted in Berlin; all I needed was enough to live on for six months, so that I could stay there and keep a finger on the weak, vacillating director, over whom I had some personal influence.

But I was poor and no one wanted to help me. I left my opera, just as I abandoned many things later on, and set out for Koenigsberg, where a place was assured me. There I married; but only trouble and poverty pursued me.

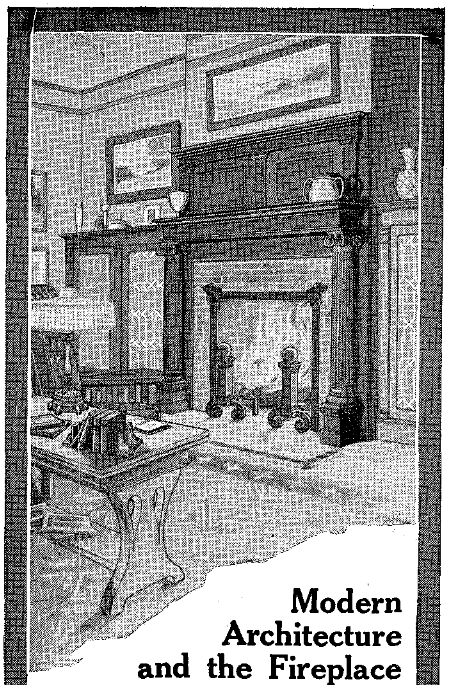
I was unable to secure the promised position, and had to get out of the predicament as best I could. It was then that I first heard from you indirectly on meeting someone who had just seen you at Leipzig. From that day I understood what my presentiment meant, but I never could have believed that it would be so cruelly fulfilled.

When we next meet, ask my wife what I have become since then. The poor woman has suffered much herself. All happiness, all freedom, all frankness have departed from me. I can not better describe my condition than by saying that during that year of my life I did not write one note of music; I was too wretched.

After that year of torment, my affairs improved, at least outwardly; I received a good and honorable position as orchestra leader at Riga. I spent two comparatively calm years there. I might say that I began to pull myself together, had it not been for my growing conviction that I was not intended to earn my bread in that way.

I sought to drown my worries by keeping feverishly active. But the Northern climate was unfavorable to my constitution, and I could no longer endure that life. I fell seriously ill. A nervous fever came near ending me. Hardly had I begun to mend, when I got news that during my illness my self-styled friend Dorn had robbed me of my position in the most perfidious manner.

It was a terrible thing for me. Yet in my overwrought state, I explained it as the



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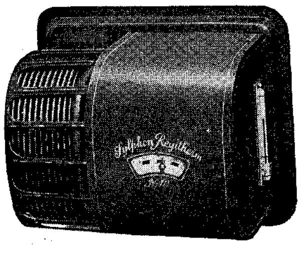

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will of God. I told myself that it was a sign that I must not remain passive, but must go on struggling to achieve the supreme purpose of my life.

I got together a few hundred rubles, and told my wife that we were going to Paris. She had never had lofty hopes, and she foresaw what poverty we were destined to encounter, but because of her love for me she consented. We went aboard a sailing-vessel, and after a voyage that lasted four weeks and thrice came near sending us to the bottom, we reached London, sailing thence to Boulogne.

My savings were so quickly exhausted that it was impossible to consider even a few weeks in Paris. Then my astonishing destiny brought me in contact with Meyerbeer in Boulogne. I introduced myself to him, acquainted him with my compositions, and he became my friend and protector.

I knew that with a man like Meyerbeer to back me, I might succeed in Paris. I plucked up courage once more, and decided to tempt fortune.

What has befallen me here in Paris? Oh, such a mélange of hopes and disappointments: Meyerbeer has remained indefatigably faithful to my interests. Unfortunately, family reasons have required him to spend most of his time abroad, and as nothing but personal influence can serve me here, his absence paralyzes all my efforts.

I am sustained only by my hopes, which are reborn every day, but you will readily see that my plight, with a wife to support and with no way of earning a copper, is simply indescribable. More than once I have wished myself dead; in any case, death has no terrors for me.

Is it true that you can no longer recognize your friends? I have heard from a Leipzig lady that your trouble is physical, and that there is serious hope of your recovery. Oh, such news would be the only thing that could lift me out of the abyss of my own misery.

And they tell me that you have just published a volume of poems. You are still a poet? Poor, poor friend! Now you can sing, for you have sounded the depths of human suffering!

Let me tear myself away from my sorrows for a moment, and tell you that I, too, am still a poet—or perhaps neither of us has really been one till now.

God knows that it seems to me as if we were once more looking at a lovely landscape, and as if you could see it as before. Hope, hope, my Theodor! We shall see the light again!

And you must know how close I have been to you. The work I have just finished is "Rienzi," the last of the tribunes. Who first had the idea of that work? I believe we wrote it together. At all events, I have done my part to the best of my ability.

Let me tell you (you see I am prattling on just as if nothing was wrong) that our "Rienzi" is now an opera in five acts. I brought it here half-finished, and hoped to get it performed in Paris. But I soon became convinced that I must wait two or three years before having a work of that extent accepted here. I must first establish a reputation by producing little operas.

So as not to lose my favorite work entirely, I decided to write "Rienzi" in German, and give it to a German theater. I chose Dresden, which is in some sense my native city, and, with Meyerbeer to help me, I have taken all the steps necessary to make sure

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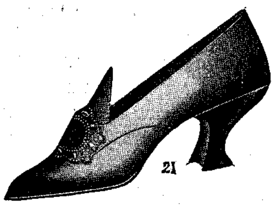

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that my opera will really be presented. In a month I shall send the score. Early next year my opera may actually be staged and I may go there for the première.

Well, this is like old times; you would know nothing of all this if you had not published a volume of poems. You see, my Theodor, there are lightning flashes that sometimes illumine my darkness, but they don't dissipate the fog, for oh, how many of my hopes have vanished!

Truly, I should prefer certain death; but here it does not seem that I can die so easily. Paris is too rich, too rich in day dreams and too varied for a man not to attach himself each time to a new hope!

So, for the moment, I am in fairly good relations with the mighty Opera regarding a work in two or three acts, "Der Fliegende Hollander." The scenario I have proposed has been very agreeably welcomed. What wonder I begin to have hopes?

And yet at the moment I wish I could buy my wife the medicines she needs. Will she contrive to endure this misery, and shall I contrive to endure hers? Lord God, come to my assistance! I know not what to do. I have exhausted all the resources of a starving man—all, all. Oh, miserable man that I am! Till to-day I never learned to know men. "Money" is the accursed word that destroys all that is noble. A fair-weather friend grows cold at sound of it. Relatives stiffen before the word is out of your mouth. And yet—oh, heaven!—what succor is there without that assistance, the most efficacious of all? Anybody who knows poverty knows that the only cure for it is money.

In the old days, when you made sacrifice after sacrifice for me, I thought I already knew poverty. Idiot that I was, I mistook embarrassment for poverty. I have learned better now!

To be obliged to buy bread with your last bit of jewelry, your wife's last bit of china, to be unable to help her when she is ill and in pain, because the money you raised by pawning your wedding rings was not enough to buy bread and medicines! If I called my former difficulties poverty, what name is there left for this?

In a word—God forgive me—I curse life. The first words I address to a friend I have just found again are to ask prompt assistance from him. I ask three hundred thalers, and I realize that when you send them I shall be eight months behind, for during all that time I have paid only for bread. If you, too, turn your back upon me, I know not what will be my fate.

You see, this is the cry of my poverty. Will it change? Shall I again see good fortune? To those questions I reply only with a bitter sigh! And yet there are hours when I behold the baseness of more than one person I have met, and could be proud of my situation if I were not obliged to consider my poor, good wife! She has sacrificed her youth for me, and all I can do for her is to write you this letter. I do it without her knowledge. I know she would advise me not to; she no longer has the faintest hope.

Do you desire once more to give me a day's happiness? Write me at once. Meanwhile I shall live in hope that we may see each other again. Ah, to see each other again! In happiness? My Theodor, let us hope, let us hope! Farewell, my friend.

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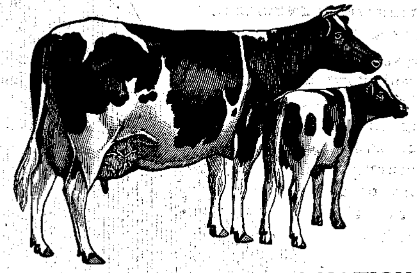

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
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This aid did not come so promptly as Wagner wished, says Mr. Delines, "or at least was not so efficacious as necessity required," judging by two letters addrest by Minna Wagner to Theodore Apel and dated, respectively, October 28 and November 17, 1840:

The composer's poor wife relates that he is ill, and that in spite of his condition he has been arrested for debts and imprisoned.

During these days of misery, Wagner wrote seldom to his friend Apel. However, on the fifth of October, 1853, he sent him a long letter, in which he said: "You will soon hear my 'Lohengrin.' . . . It is the noblest work I have written, so far. . . . But I myself can not hear my music. . . . The privation that was inflicted upon Beethoven by nature is inflicted upon me by the police—deafness!"

So Wagner, who was not authorized to enter the city where his opera was performed, made out to console his blind friend, who could at least hear.

---

## STANLEY'S ESCAPE FROM CANNIBALS

CAPT. FRITZ DUQUESNE, the African explorer, believes that Henry M. Stanley did more for the civilization of Africa than any one since his time. It was Stanley, he says, who brought the voice of God into the Dark Continent and made progress more than a meager possibility. Captain Duquesne has written an interesting account of some of the strange incidents of Stanley's career for a newspaper syndicate, which we find in the Pensacola *Evening News*. Many are familiar with the story of his obscure origin, but for those who are not we may quote this passage:

The first home he recalled was the poorhouse at St. Asaph, a sort of prison for the incarceration of social failures, known as paupers, and abandoned children. In the cold, gray, unfurnished cells of this prison-house he was given his first smattering of education.

One day a book of travel and adventures fell into his hand. How different the world outside the poorhouse seemed to be. He wanted to see that world, and one night, with a boy friend, he made his escape from the uncharitable charitable institution. This was his first taste of danger, and the birth of his love of adventure that in its maturity was to make him one of the world's greatest explorers.

He shipt as a cabin-boy to New Orleans, where he obtained employment from a merchant named Henry Morton Stanley, who, taking more than a fancy to the young outcast, adopted him and gave him his name.

After the merchant died Stanley enlisted in the Confederate army, and was taken prisoner in a fight with the Union troops. Later he was made an ensign of the United States Navy, being assigned to the ironclad *Ticonderoga*. Before the war was ended he gave up the life of a sailor and took to the newspaper as a field for his activities. He became war correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat.* He went through the Franco-Prussian war as a warrior of the pen. He then went with the British expedition that was sent out under General Gordon, to punish King Theodore of Abyssinia for the assas-

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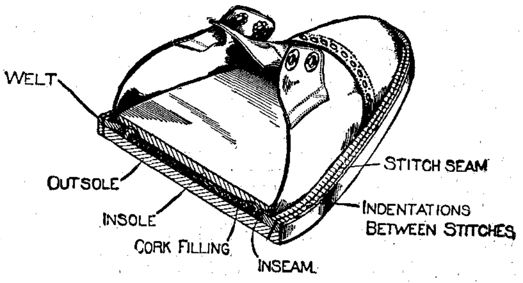

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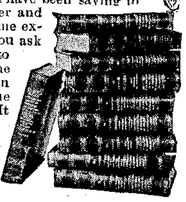

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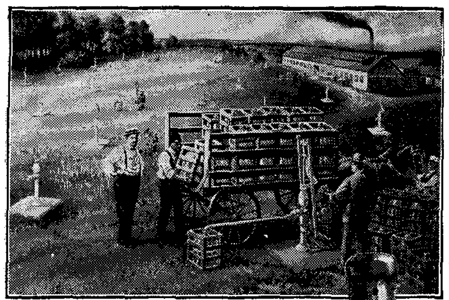

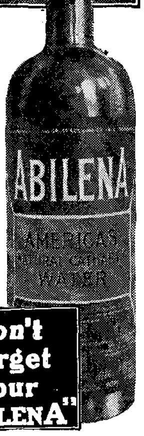
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sination of some British subjects. In this expedition Stanley obtained his first knowledge of Africa, whose fascination he was never able to throw off.

His next trip into the jungle continent was made in his memorable search for Livingstone. During this journey the Stars and Stripes were carried for the first time into the heart of Africa. He found Livingstone and proved to the world that the newspaper man, whose efforts were bound to fail, according to the British military official, because he was not a military man, was made of exceptional "stuff."

Stanley's success made him looked upon as Africa's chief explorer, and he made numerous expeditions into the unknown country:

He hacked his way through the terrible equatorial forests, dodged poisoned spears, waded treacherous rivers that were the homes of thousands of crocodiles, fought the hidden pygmies in the treetops, battled with fierce lions and leopards and fiercer cannibals, that he might give the world a true map of Central Africa, now known as the Kongo.

One of his bravest officers was a young fellow named Deane, who was attacked by a band of Monongeri tribesmen while on his way up the Kongo River with a force of Houssas to take charge of the post at Stanley Falls. The attack was a big success, and one-half of Deane's party were captured and eaten. The following account of Stanley's attempted revenge, and his narrow escape from death was told by Stanley himself in the presence of Captain Duquesne, and has yet to be chronicled by historians and biographers:

This success on the part of the savages was soon communicated, in various exaggerated forms, to other villages, and a general agitation was commenced to drive out the white men. Before long news came pouring into headquarters, at Leopoldville, that most of the river posts were being harassed by the savages and that a general wave of cannibalism had seized that part of the population in which I had suppress it.

These were outrages which I could not permit on the chief highway of the Kongo State, so I decided to punish the savages in such a way that they would henceforth respect a friendly white man.

Getting our little steamers together, we were soon dragging the native police in tenders and huge native war canoes, up the river to where the worst outrages had been committed, and where it was rumored that Pierre Serste, an officer in the employ of the State, was a prisoner, and in the hands of the cannibals, if he had not already been devoured.

Reaching a place within a few miles of where some cannibals were said to be holding their feast, I divided my force into four parts, sending one up the river and one down the river two miles each way. These were to enter the forest and cut off every retreat in those directions, should the natives be found. The third force I left in the river to guard the boats, and the fourth I took into the forest in a detour so that we should have the savages hemmed in on all sides.

The country was extremely difficult to

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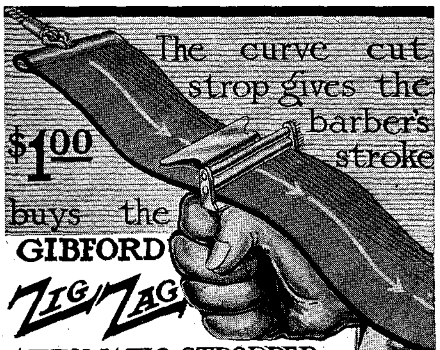
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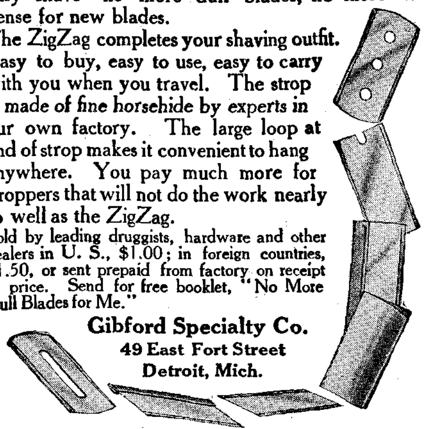

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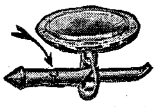

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John Wanamaker

New York

march in, for the river banks at this point were not above the water, which ran inland for miles, making a fetid swamp. In many places the water was so deep that we were forced to climb from one tree to another, which made our progress so slow that night overtook us while we were still in the swamp traveling from limb to limb like monkeys, and retarded by our arms and ammunition. There was nothing to do but halt till daylight.

We hung in the trees all night like so many gorillas. Lions and leopards roared in the distance and insects swarmed around us in thousands. A gorilla and his mate held animated conversation above our heads, and unseen jungle monsters splashed through the waters below. We were all nearer death than life, when the sudden sun of the tropical morning struggled to force its rays through the dismal growth that had sheltered us for the night. We ate half of our emergency ration, and continued our heart-breaking journey. One after another of my faithful black soldiers slipt from the slimy trees and landed in the foul-smelling water below. I thought the journey would never end.

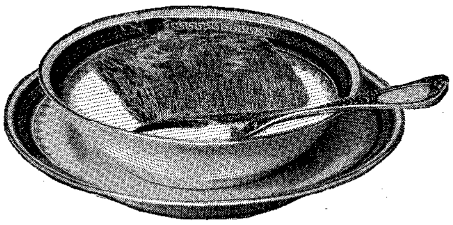
It was again getting toward evening when the sudden ringing thud of a native drum echoed over the verdure-blanketed swamp. The sound came nearer as we advanced. I knew, therefore, that it must be a war party, and that dry land was not far away.

With renewed energy we climbed from limb to limb and made good progress. The foliage before us changed, indicating dry ground. The drums still beat their terrible dwong, dwong, dwong, and now and again the voices of the natives reached our ears. We soon stood on solid earth, and I prepared my men for action. As I was giving instructions, a little pygmy arrow whistled through the air and buried itself in the breast of one of my native followers, who was not a soldier and was armed with a bow and arrow. A cry of pain broke from his lips. In a second he took aim with his primitive weapon, his arrow hissed in the air, and the diminutive body of a dwarf warrior tumbled through the leaves to the ground, with an arrow through his heart. I was afraid to shoot into the trees, for that would have alarmed the natives whom I especially desired to reach. On the other hand the pygmies often act as scouts for the other natives, and I was tolerably certain that the trees were full of them. There was nothing left to do but push on as fast as possible. With our arms ready, we advanced.

We had not marched more than twenty minutes toward the "dwonging" drums when we came to some open land, on which at least five hundred drunken, howling savages were dancing, and grinning, their sharpened teeth showing in horrible ghastliness. A dozen skulls, from which the flesh had been recently torn, as the hosts of flies that hung around them showed, were stuck on spear-heads and sticks around the place. Some of the dancing natives held parts of human skeletons in their hands and here or there about the ground on banana leaves were pieces of human flesh.

I was just deciding what action to take, so that I could bag the whole lot with my small force, when a huge brute, who was mad drunk, struck the musician's drum with a human thigh bone. This, of course, broke the rhythmic beat and the drummer objected with a threatening gesture. The big fellow laughed, danced around again and once more struck the drum with the bone. This started

Don't Eat Your Salary



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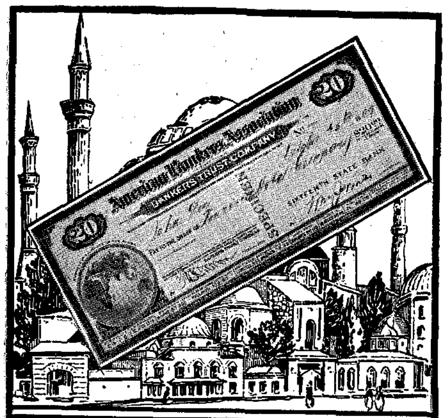

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an altercation, and the drum-beating stopt while the men argued. As the sudden stopping of the music in the middle of a waltz would break up the dance, so the cessation of the drumbeats stopt the orgy, and the savages became interested in the war of words.

When they clustered together I saw that they were in too great a number for my little force unless I gave them a surprize attack. As I contemplated the best mode of action, a noise came from the further end of the clearing which was out of my sight behind the bushes. The natives turned, and, setting up a howling, commenced to dance. The drum men joined and added to the hideous din. Something of great interest was evidently about to take place. The natives crowded back and I saw led into their midst near the fire, a naked white man, whose neck was fastened in the fork of a heavy branch. His body was covered with dried blood, and a deep wound ran down his face in such a way that his right eye was split. His left arm was swollen badly, showing that it was broken. The savages stood him before the fire and commenced to insult him. One, a chief, pricked the unfortunate with an arrow over the heart, but he never flinched. He then spat on the white and commenced to dance.

How to rescue the captive was now the question. I hurriedly examined my Remington repeater and my Luger pistol, and directed my men to prepare for action. All at once a fierce howl broke from the natives, and a huge executioner, with his terrible ax-like knife, entered the opening.

"Meat! Meat!" came from the hoarse throats of the drunken mob. The captive was taken from the prong and told that his time had come. He faced his brutal captors like a man.

The drink-crazed horde were all too interested to notice anything else but the coming execution.

We crept nearer and I leveled my rifle to the nearest savage. My soldiers picked out a man each, and at my signal we sent a hail of death into the ranks of the cannibals, and then rushed into their midst, the soldiers with fixt bayonets and I pouring death out of my Luger at every shot. It was a terrific fight. I was beside the white captive in a minute. He had fallen on the ground for protection. We formed a square around him and fought back the natives, who had encircled us, with bayonet charges and volleys.

I saw that we were in for a terrible time, for the cannibals were not to be beaten off. I then decided to retreat toward the water of a small river, at the end of the clearing, so that we should be protected on one side by the water. Back to back, with the wounded man between us, we fought our way to the water. A fierce and desperate rush drove us into the river and we stood waist deep in the water, fighting for our lives.

Spears rained on us, and one by one my brave soldiers fell. The savages were getting the best of us, and I feared that we were all in our last fight. I handed the rescued man my Luger pistol and loaning my Remington I prepared for the last stand.

"If you ever get out of this," said the man, "my name is Pierre Serste, Brussels." He opened fire with the automatic weapon. That was the last I saw of him, for a sudden blow from some flying weapon knocked me senseless. I did not even remember falling into the water.

When I revived I was on the beach among a hundred dead enemies and friends.

I had floated down the river out of danger. My outflanking party had been attracted by

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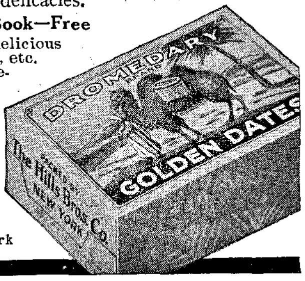

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inflicted a severe punishment on the cannibals. Ten of the chiefs were hanged for their crimes, and the Kongo Free State came in once more for a storm of abuse from the enemies for its cruelty in handling the gentle defenseless savages.

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### GENIUS AND MADNESS AGAIN

After being confined in an insane asylum for over a quarter of a century, Vincenzo Gemito, the "most remarkable of Italian sculptors," has once more come into his own. Strangely enough, the hiatus of his career has in no wise dimmed this artist's fame, we are assured, and through the influence of Queen Marguerita he continues his work from the point where he left off more than twenty-five years ago. Says a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press:*

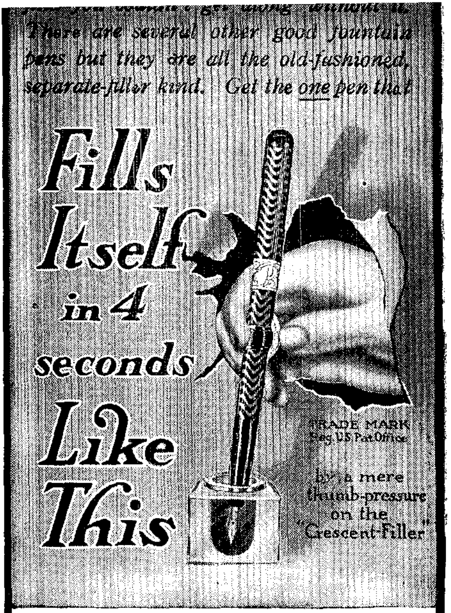
Gemito, a Neapolitan by birth, was at the height of his fame in 1885. The house of Savoy, of which the murdered King, Humbert I., father of the present King, was a representative, encouraged all Gemito's endeavors. His consort, Queen Marguerita, has always been the devoted patron of the arts, and when she discovered the phenomenal ability of this young sculptor at Naples she extended her royal favor to him. Immediately the then unrecognized artist was made, for the Queen's cue was taken by all the court circles, and orders poured into the humble studio of Vincenzo Gemito.

Was it this sudden popularity that made the poor artist's brain snap? Was it the result of a long fight to work out his lofty ideals, a mental strain that covered the years of his student life? One can only conjecture. The fact remains, however, that this handsome young Italian was stricken with a terrible nervous disease, accompanied by melancholia to such a degree that it was deemed wise to put him under treatment in an asylum.

At the time his madness was imminent Gemito had been proclaimed the master of his contemporaries. Even in 1872, the year before Fortuny died, his genius was recognized by the celebrated Spanish artist. Fortuny had his atelier in Rome, where Gemito was also stopping for a time, and was painting diligently the picturesque scenes in the environs of the eternal city. On these tramps in search of paintable subjects Fortuny often was accompanied by the young Neapolitan, who would stand for hours watching the effects obtained by the rapid brush strokes of the Spanish artist.

The stricken genius entered the doors of a sheltering retreat in the heydey of life, and emerged from it an old man. During all these years of confinement the Queen-mother has never lost interest in the clever sculptor, and kept in touch with his slow awakening to a normal condition. Gemito's recovery is a weird resurrection of a buried talent.

In these few months of freedom Gemito has just finished a beautiful little statue of the "Fisher Boy," which has been cast in silver and already is in the possession of Queen Marguerita.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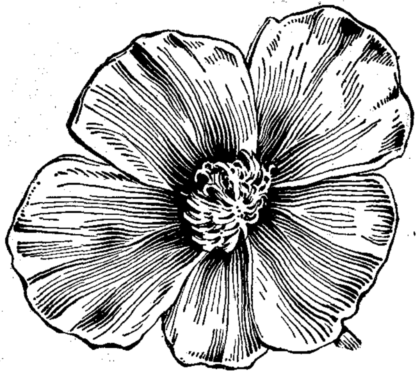

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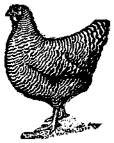

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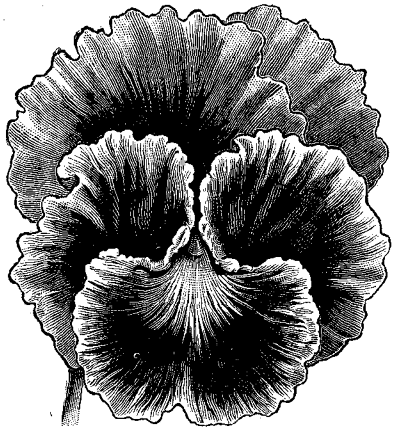

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**There Was a Reason.**—"It's all very well for you to preach economy," said his wife; "but I notice whenever I cut down expenses that you smoke better cigars and spend more money for your own pleasure than at any other time."

"Well, confound it! What do you suppose I want you to economize for, anyway?"—*The Pittsburg Observer.*

**Right to a Dot.**—"I can tell you," said he, "how much water runs over Niagara Falls to a quart."

"How much?" asked she.

"Two pints."—*The Christian Advocate.*

**A Sleuth.**—POLICE OFFICER—"In order that the villain who caught and kissed you in the dark may be tracked, we must set our police dog after him. So to trace the scent you must give Nero a kiss."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

**Preferable.**—The old saw says: "Let a sleeping dog lie." Right. Still, when there is much at stake, it is better to get a newspaper to do it.—*The Lutheran.*

**Not Then.**—"Do you think a memory for dates helps a man?"

"Sometimes," replied Farmer Corntassel. "But not when he is selling spring chickens." *Washington Star.*

**An Example.**—"Pa, what's a metrical romance?"

"Well, this month's gas bill is one."—*Toledo Blade.*

**Black and Blue.**—"Your husband is not looking well to-night, Mrs. Rhymer."

"He isn't, and I'm not surprized at it."

"No? Has he been overworking?"

"It isn't that so much, it is his originality. Why, that man is struck by so many original ideas that his mind must be one mass of bruises."—*Woman's Journal.*

**No Trouble at All.**—"Have you any serious trouble with your new automobile?"

"Not a bit. So far I haven't hit a single man without being able to get away before he got my number."—*Cleveland Leader.*

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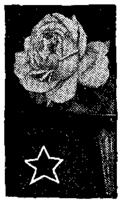

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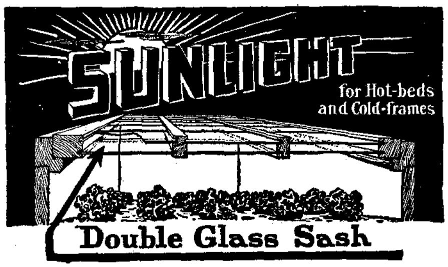

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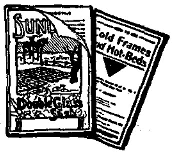

**Revenged.**—A real joke was sprung by a student at the Western Reserve University last week. This student suffers from the stigma of obesity; it appears that even professors do not love a fat man. After a particularly unsuccessful recitation in English III., the professor said:

"Alas, Mr. Blank! You are better fed than taught."

"That's right, professor," sighed the youth, subsiding heavily, "you teach me—I feed myself."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

---

**Hopeless.**—MOTHER—"What are you doing, Harry?"

HARRY—"I'm countin'. You told me when I got mad to count a hundred."

MOTHER—"Yes, so I did."

HARRY—"Well, I've counted 237, and I'm madder'n when I started."—*Harper's.*

**No Doubt About It.**—TEACHER (to new pupil)—"Why did Hannibal cross the Alps, my little man?"

MY LITTLE MAN—"For the same reason as the 'en crossed th' road. Yer don't catch me with no puzzles."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

**Logic.**—"You want more money? Why, my boy, I worked three years for $11 a month right in this establishment, and now I'm owner of it."

"Well, you see what happened to your boss. No man who treats his help that way can hang onto his business."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

---

**Diplomatic.**—BARON—"Did I hit the hare, gamekeeper?"

KEEPER—"Ah, but the kind heart you have, your Highness! You have mercifully spared his life."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

**Might as Well.**—"What kind of a career have you mapped out for your boy, Josh?"

"I'm goin' to make a lawyer of him," answered Farmer Corntossel. "He's got an unconquerable fancy for tendin' to other folks' business, an' he might as well git paid for it."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

---

**And Cost Double.**—"What do you think of the idea of an extra session of Congress?"

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, "some extry sessions is like some extry newspapers. They ain't enough in 'em to justify the hollerin'."—*Washington Star.*

**Well, Hardly.**—"Are you a friend of the groom's family?" asked the usher at the church wedding.

"I think not," replied the lady addrest; "I'm the mother of the bride."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

**He Kept Quiet.**—"Is your mother painting any still life now?"

"Yes; father's portrait."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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**Complimentary.**—A correspondent informs us that at the last scientific meeting of the Zoological Society Mr. Oldfield Thomas described a collection of mammals from Eastern Asia, and stated that, in recognition of the help given by the Duke of Bedford in forming this collection, he proposed to name a new species of Striped Shrew after the Duchess.—*Punch.*

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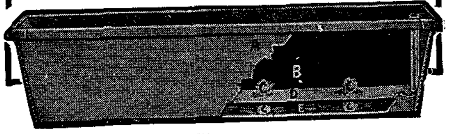

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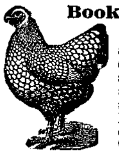

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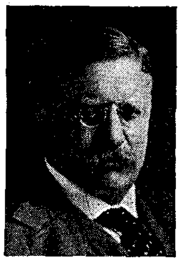

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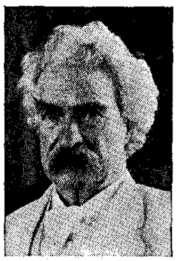
"I should have known better—taken it for granted that the Standard Dictionary contains all words."



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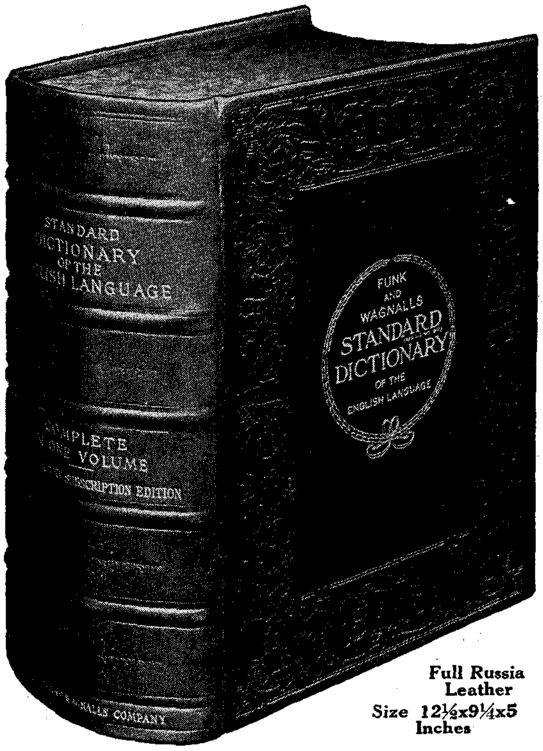
## A. Conan Doyle says:

(***Sherlock Holmes***)

"It has become quite a joke with us that we can not trip up the Standard Dictionary."



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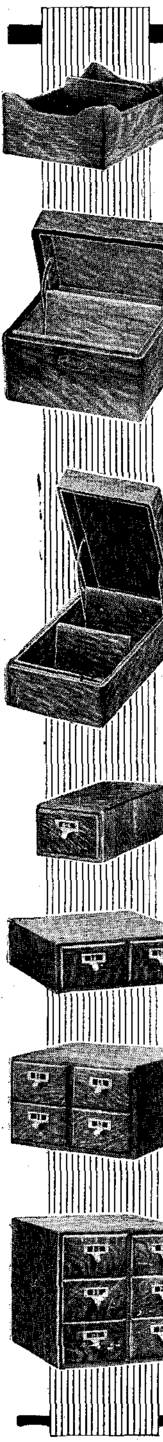

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**Reminiscent.**—"And where," demanded his wife, with flashing eyes, "would you be now, only for me?"

The man glanced at the clock. It was verging on midnight. He sighed and was silent.—*Puck.*

**The Spell was Off.**—"So your daughter jilted the schoolmaster?"

"Yes. He corrected her simplified spellings."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

**Doing It Right.**—"But, my dear, if I buy you this gown, it will put me fifty dollars in debt!"

"Only fifty dollars! If you are going in debt, why not go in like a gentleman and make it a hundred?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

**Putting It In Practise.**—"Son, I hear you have joined the Boy Scout movement."

"Yes, dad."

"Well, s'pose you scout ahead and see if your mother is sitting up for me."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

**A Question.**—"Men who always wear their hats soon become bald. I've noticed that."

"You're mixing up cause and effect. What you've noticed is that bald men are always careful to wear their hats."—*Toledo Blade.*

**His Own Fault.**—The impassioned orator at the Milwaukee tramps' convention paused and wiped his perspiring brow.

"Brothers," he said, "this is hard work."

Then they expelled him."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

**His Fortune Too.**—The Debtor—"Well, old man, I'm going to marry a rich widow next week."

The Creditor—"Indeed? Well—ah!—congratulate me, old chap!"—*Toledo Blade.*

**Might Spoil the Match.**—Suitor—"I would like to see the photo of the lady with the $500,000 dowry."

Matrimonial Agent—"We don't show photos with the large dowries."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

**Quickly Converted.**—A number of Servian conscripts, on entering Belgrade barracks to serve their time, announced themselves as atheists so as to avoid attendance in church. The commander got them to clean out the yard and stables every Sunday morning while their comrades went to mass. The atheists have now asked to be instructed with a view to conversion to the national creed.—*Belgrade Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.*

**Consoling.**—"All the publishers in the country have turned my song down!"

"Cheer up! Think what a laugh we've got on the fellow you stole the music from."—*Toledo Blade.*

**The Right Time.**—"And when shall I take the sleeping-draught, doctor?"

"Well, about fifteen minutes before you go to sleep."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

**Why She Thought So.**—"Was your husband a bear in Wall Street?"

"I think so," replied young Mrs. Torkins. "He certainly acted like one when he got home."—*Washington Star.*

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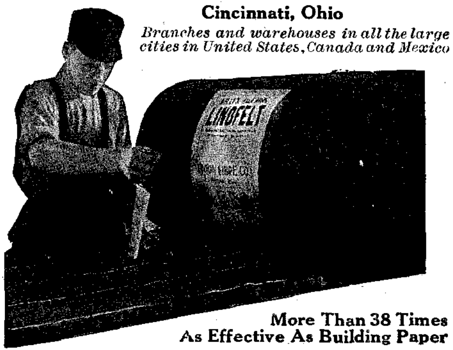

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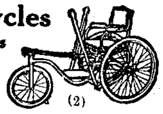

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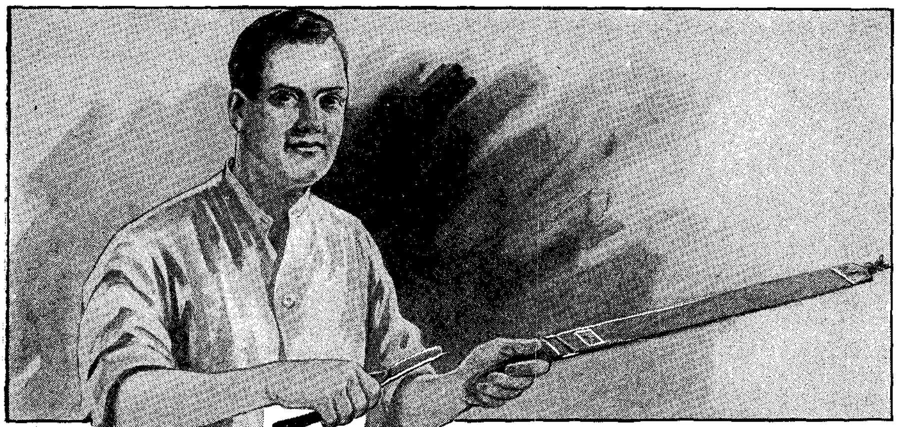

*This wonderful new strop will insure you a smooth, clean, comfortable shave every morning.*

**The** New Torrey Honing Strop has put comfortable, pleasant shaving within reach of all. It is the crowning achievement of over half a century of strop making.

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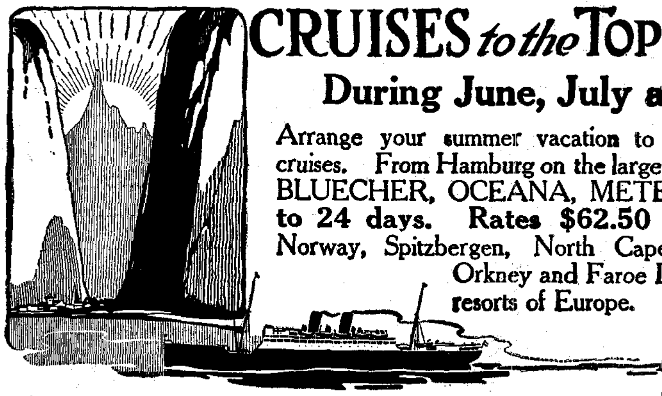

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## CURRENT EVENTS

### Foreign

March 4.—Francisco Bertrand, an adherent of General Bonilla, is named provisional President of Honduras by peace envoys representing the Government and the revolutionists.

March 5.—Lieutenant Bague flies in a monoplane from Antibes to the island of Gorgona, 124½ miles, making a record for over-sea flights.

Fear of Russian aggression, owing to steps taken to check the plague, is increasing in China. There are reports of cannibalism in the famine-stricken province of Meng-Chen.

March 6.—Advices from Naco, Arizona, tell of a fight near Cananea, Mexico, in which many Federal troops were wounded.

Nearly a hundred persons, mostly children, are said to have burned to death in a fire which destroyed a moving-picture theater at Bologoie, Russia.

March 7.—Eugene Renaux makes a flight in a Farman biplane from St. Cloud to the top of Puy-de-Dome in 5 hours and 8 minutes, winning the special Michelin prize of $20,000.

Mr. Mangin, chief of the French Military Mission, is murdered at Fez by the son of the Minister of War.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg warns the Vatican against issuing decrees affecting Germany without previous consultation with the Government.

March 8.—It is reported that there has been a heavy loss of life in an attack on Casas Grandes, Mexico, and that there are serious dissensions in the insurgent ranks.

### Domestic

#### WASHINGTON

March 3.—Both houses of Congress pass the bill retiring Captain Peary as a rear-admiral.

The Interstate Commerce Commission suggests a readjustment of passenger tariffs as a relief to railroads which have complained about the long- and short-haul clause.

President Taft, in a special message to Congress, asks for an additional appropriation with which to press his economy inquiry into departmental conditions.

March 4.—The Sixty-first Congress expires. The permanent Tariff Board Bill is passed by the Senate, but killed by a filibuster in the House; all the regular appropriation bills are passed and signed.

President Taft calls a special session of Congress to meet on April 4, when he will again submit the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, resigns from the Senate, but afterward withdraws his resignation.

March 5.—It is announced that Charles D. Hilles will succeed Mr. Norton as Secretary to the President on April 4.

March 7.—Twenty thousand American troops are ordered to the Mexican border of Texas.

Secretary Ballinger of the Interior resigns, and W. L. Fisher, a Chicago attorney, is named as his successor.

#### GENERAL

March 8.—The Rev. Dr. C. P. Aked resigns as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York.

Colonel Roosevelt begins a six weeks' speaking tour of the South and West.

The Southern Commercial Congress is opened at Atlanta, Ga.

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**Concerned.**—"Some day your grateful countrymen may put up a great monument to your memory."

"That's so," replied Senator Sorghum. "I wonder who'll get the contract."—*Washington Star.*

**NEW YORK'S GREAT PENNSYLVANIA STATION.**

One of the greatest works of modern times was the construction of the concrete-lined steel tubes under the Hudson and East Rivers, the tunnelling of Manhattan Island, and the erection of the magnificent Pennsylvania Station at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street, New York, bringing the through trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad into the heart of New York City.

An illustrated booklet describing this great work, and telling what it means to the New York passenger, has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad and will be sent postpaid to any address by George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp. Send for it.

# Some truths peculiar to the Cadillac

What name springs instantaneously to your lips when the best cars are under discussion!

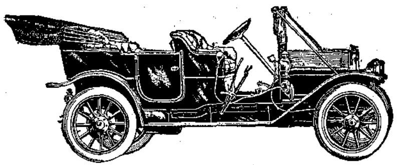
The Cadillac, intuitively.

Other good cars you admire and mention—but the Cadillac invariably comes first to your mind.

And not alone to yours, but to thousands of other minds—to men in every State of the Union, in the city and on the farm.

That is one of the things which is peculiarly true of the Cadillac.

Another—which should have equal weight with every man considering a car—is the astonishing steadiness of the Cadillac sales.



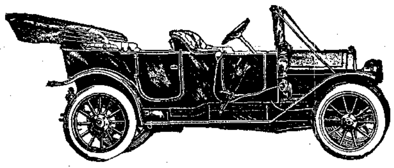
TOURING CAR $1700

For nearly three years now—or ever since the present models were first offered—that demand has not lapsed or lessened for a single day.

It has never been necessary, in other words, to check or curtail any output planned by the Cadillac company, a circumstance unprecedented and peculiar.

No fickleness in popular favor; no economic condition; no seasonal setback to the industry, has ever disturbed the demand for its maximum capacity.

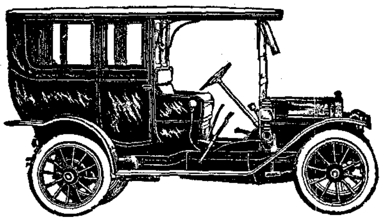
*In substantiation of this statement it is merely necessary to point out that during the last quarter of the year 1910, notwithstanding a temporary quietness in business in general, the volume of Cadillac sales exceeded any previous quarter in the history of this company. But what is more significant, that volume we believe to have been more than fifty per cent greater than that of any other motor car manufacturer.*



FORE-DOOR TOURING CAR $1800

Cadillac sales are fixed, staple, steady; greater in some months than in others, of course, but as certain in their totality as the days of the year.

Consider the reputations that have come and gone; waxed and waned; expanded and contracted, and ask yourself: what central potent fact it is that moves so many thousands to be of one mind in regard to the Cadillac car.



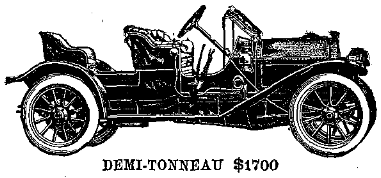
LIMOUSINE $3000

The answer is no doubt as ready to the tip of your tongue as it is to ours.

Cadillac pre-eminence is not attributable to some single or even several special features. That pre-eminence is due to the "goodness" of the car as a whole; from its splendid motor down to the last screw incorporated in its makeup.

The Cadillac has made the technical term "standardization" a familiar and homely phrase in thousands of homes, which had its significance first explained to them in a description of Cadillac construction.

It is this "standardization" to which is attributable in large measure the many virtues of the Cadillac car: the harmonious workings of its parts, the smoothness of its operation, the almost vibrationless action, the economy of maintenance, the durability and the bulldog persistency in "making good" even in spite of abuse.



DEMI-TONNEAU $1700

England crowned this car with its most honorable trophy for possessing a degree of standardization unknown outside of the Cadillac.

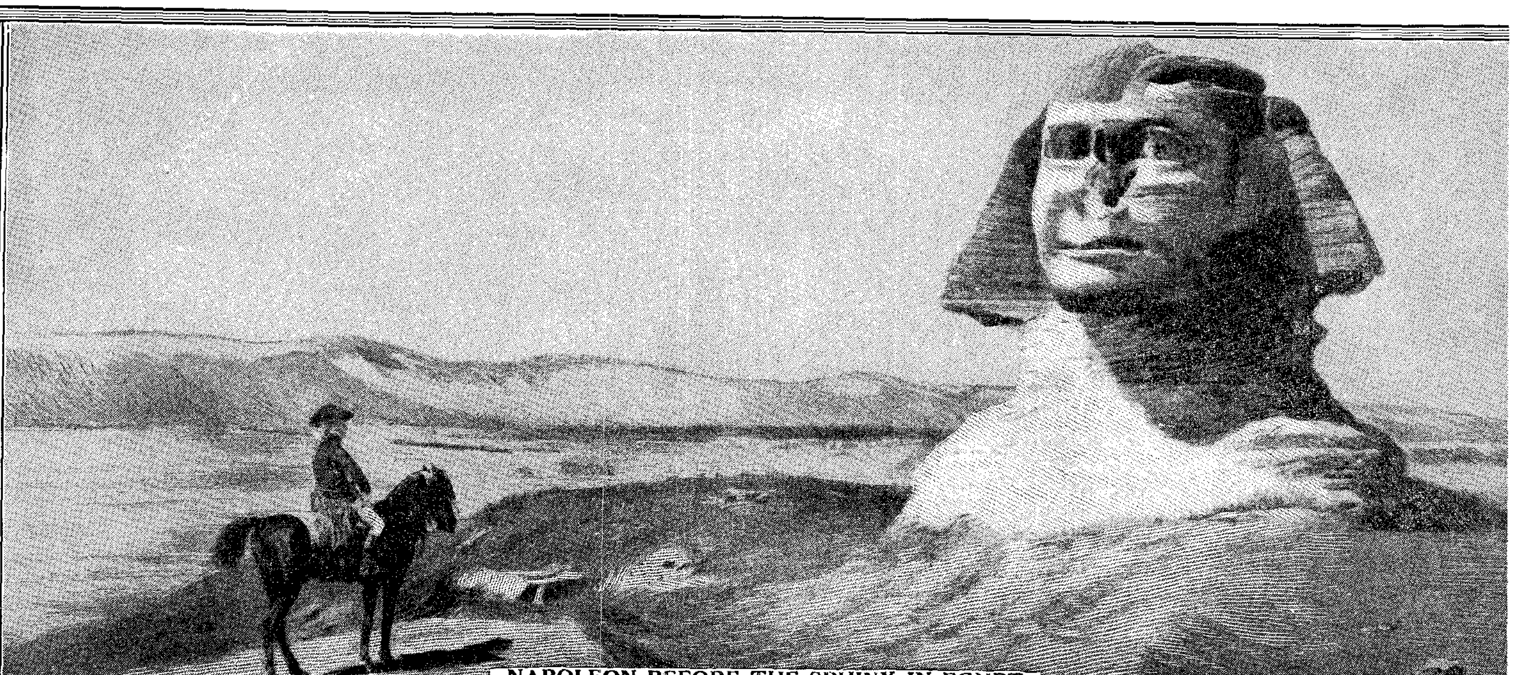
These are some of the reasons why you and hundreds of thousands of others unconsciously say "Cadillac" first.

Because the Cadillac is a good car through and through.

### SPECIFICATIONS IN BRIEF

Motor, four cylinder, 4½ in. bore by 4½ in stroke. Cylinders cast singly, copper jacketed, affording uniform cooling. Automatic splash lubrication. Three speed and reverse, selective sliding gear transmissions. Worm and sector adjustable steering gear. Shaft drive, I beam front axle, full floating roller bearing rear axle. Wheels and tires, 34 in. x 4 in. Wheel base 116 in. Prices: Touring car, Demi-tonneau and Roadster, $1700; Fore-door Touring car $1800; Torpedo $1850; Limousine $3000. Prices F. O. B. Detroit including the following equipment: Bosch magneto and Delco ignition systems. Pair gas lamps and generator. Pair side oil lamps and tail lamp; horn and set of tools. Pump and repair kit for tires. 60 mile season and trip Standard speedometer; robe rail, full foot rail in tonneau and half foot rail in front, tire holders.

**CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY DETROIT, MICH.**



NAPOLEON BEFORE THE SPHINX IN EGYPT

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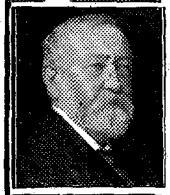

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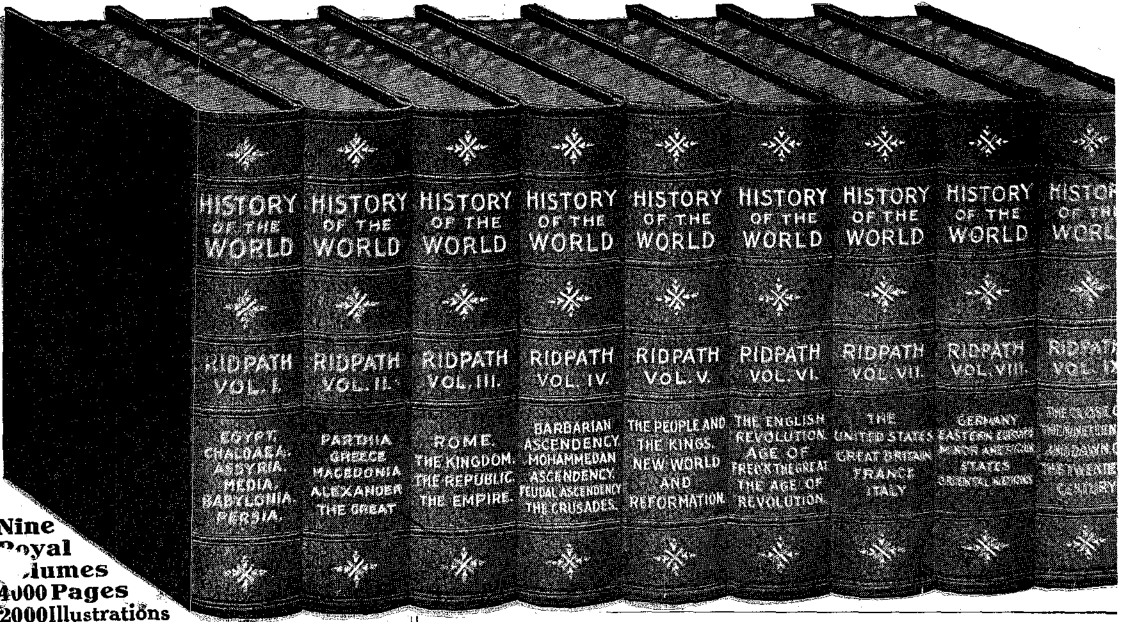
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